

After Imprisonment, Torture

Argentine Family Tells of Life Under House Arrest

By Georgia Dulles

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT) — When the police moved in, with their pistols and their submachine guns, Jacobo Timmerman's family was almost grateful. House arrest, they reasoned, was preferable to the imprisonment and torture already endured by the former Argentine publisher, and they were right.

They were wrong, however, to imagine life could somehow go on as always under the surveillance of a dozen guards — four stationed inside and eight outside their luxury apartment in Buenos Aires. Rische Timmerman smiled sadly the other day, recalling how she and her husband had believed they could coexist with his captors "as if nothing had ever happened."

"At first," she said, "the police stayed in the kitchen. We had the living room and dining room to ourselves and life was tranquil. But slowly, the situation began to deteriorate. It became degrading. It was as if we were living in an enormous prison, thinking it was our home."

Mrs. Timmerman is visiting the United States to publicize the plight of her husband and thousands of others arrested by Argentina's military regime. Her visit here coincides with one to Argentina by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission,

which is writing a report on the violations of human rights there for the Organization of American States. In the first week of the inquiry, the commission heard more than 5,000 complaints and found evidence of killing and torture of prisoners in Argentina.

Mr. Timmerman, 56, an outspoken Zionist and an influential newspaper editor, has been under arrest for almost two and a half years, a year of that in various jails, al-

though no formal charges have been made against him and although the Argentine Supreme Court has cleared him of any crime and ordered his release.

To some, his case symbolizes the state of human rights in Argentina. They suspect that he is being held, not because of subversive activities or economic crimes, as has been suggested, but because his newspaper, *La Opinion*, has criticized the government. They also suspect that

he is being held because he is a Jew although the government denies allegations of anti-Semitism.

In any case, rights groups around the world have rallied on the publisher's behalf. In addition, scores of U.S. congressmen have decried his arrest and both President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have appealed to Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla to free him. But the appeals have yet to be

answered and Mr. Timmerman continues under house arrest.

Mrs. Timmerman says she divides life under house arrest into two phases. In the first phase, she said, the police stood guard in the kitchen and made few intrusions on the household. Although Mr. Timmerman was confined to the apartment, his wife and two of their three sons who were living at home at the time, Hector and Javier, were free to come and go. "The only contact I had with the police was when they opened the door to let me in or out," Mrs. Timmerman recalled.

Phase two began when the police took up with the maid. To her dismay, Mrs. Timmerman discovered that her husband's few privileges now depended on the maid's goodwill. She fired the maid.

The police then turned to the refrigerator, helping themselves to food and beer. The Timmermans countered by moving the refrigerator to a bedroom, only to find that the police had taken up residence in the living and dining rooms. Before long, silver, china and paintings were beginning to disappear. The telephone bill became astronomical. "The house took on a sad, ugly look," Mrs. Timmerman said. "The Sabbath candles were missing. The police were taking things. It was no longer our home."

Since then the Timmermans have arrived at a truce of sorts with the guards. By converting one bedroom into a den, another bedroom into a dining room and a bathroom into a kitchen, they manage to stay in their half of the apartment. Life, Mrs. Timmerman says, has become more tranquil.

This was the happier part of the Timmermans' story. The sad part was reflected in the 25-year-old face of Hector Timmerman, who recently accepted the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith's Hubert H. Humphrey Freedom Prize in his father's name.

"Propaganda Sheet"

Hector took his father's place as editor and publisher of *La Opinion* until it was confiscated by the military, along with his other properties. "The paper has become a propaganda sheet for the government," Hector said, recalling how its masthead once carried the legend "An Independent Morning Newspaper."

"Now," he said, "it just says 'A Morning Newspaper.'"

It was Hector who represented the family in its long, frustrating search for his father Jacobo Timmerman after he was abducted from his home at 2 a.m. on April 15, 1977, by 20 armed men in civilian clothes. A month later Mr. Timmerman and his family were reunited in a Buenos Aires jail. His body, 40 pounds lighter, had been devastated by beatings and electric shocks. Hector said, adding that his father surmised that he had been in one of Argentina's secret detention camps.

"He was blindfolded so he doesn't know where it was," the son said. "He only knows that at night he hears the cries — other prisoners, he thinks."

After several weeks in the jail, Mr. Timmerman again disappeared. This time the family was even more terrified. His mother would scream every time she heard a police siren. Hector said, and his younger brother, Javier, then aged 16, would sob and call out for his father. When Mr. Timmerman reappeared at another jail a month later, both sons were allowed to visit him.

"Look, Papa," Javier said, holding out his report card. "I got the best grades in my class." Mr. Timmerman wept. Then, despite the handcuffs, he signed the report card.

Javier seemed embarrassed by the discussion of the report card incident. "The report card was not important," he said. But Hector disagreed. "The report card was important," he told his brother. "It was important for our father to know that you were in school and that I was working and that our mother was O.K. The report card was a symbol that life was going on for us all."

Freedom Urged

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 20 (UPI) — The supreme court has asked President Videla to free Mr. Timmerman. It was reported yesterday. Noticias Argentinas said the request is now in the hands of Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varella and would only be acted on next week.

Angola Names Jose dos Santos Neto Successor

LISBON, Sept. 20 (AP) — Planning Minister Jose Eduardo dos Santos, 37, who has been acting as interim president of Angola since the death of Agostinho Neto last week, has named a new president, Portugal's national news agency reported here today.

The agency, which was quoting Angop, the Angolan news agency, said that Mr. dos Santos was chosen at a meeting of the ruling Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola earlier today. It said that the party Central Committee met in extraordinary session three days after Neto's funeral.

Neto reportedly left Mr. dos Santos in charge of the government earlier this month before leaving to have surgery in Moscow.

Mr. dos Santos, considered a close political ally of the president, oversaw arrangements for the funeral in Luanda Monday, a week after Neto's death of cancer in a Moscow hospital.

Surveillance Role Causes Concern

Sandinistas Upgrade Barrio Committees

By Charles A. Krause

MANAGUA, Sept. 20 (WP) — The neighborhood defense committees that helped the guerrillas win the civil war against former President Anastasio Somoza are playing a major role in what has been a far more orderly transition to peaceful rule than the Sandinistas had expected.

Thousands of defense committee members who were tearing down barricades and burying the dead as the war ended in July are helping to organize the peace — and raising

concern among some non-Sandinistas in the process.

In effect, they have become grassroots appendages of the Sandinista-led government, especially in Managua, with their role including political education, mass organization, surveillance of potential troublemakers and rudimentary military training at the neighborhood level.

On Aug. 11, only three weeks after the Sandinistas took power, Maj. Victor Tirado Lopez told a cheering crowd of thousands in Managua that the defense committees, organized block by block throughout Nicaragua, would serve as "the eyes and ears of the revolution."

Generating Support

In addition to their initial duties, Maj. Tirado said the defense committees would serve as the base organizations for generating popular support for the programs of the Sandinistas.

The speech was given broad coverage in *Barricada*, the Sandinista newspaper, because Maj. Tirado is one of nine Sandinista national directors. It sent shivers through the upper classes and deeply troubled some diplomatic observers, who thought the defense committees' role, as Maj. Tirado described it, sounded suspiciously like the beginning of the block-committee surveillance structure used by Fidel Castro to consolidate the Cuban revolution.

In a recent interview, Alfonso Robelo, a non-Sandinista member of the ruling junta, described the defense committees as "civic organizations organized as cells. They are good vehicles for carrying out government programs. But they should not have a police or surveillance role as such."

Yet, in an operating manual distributed to the defense committees, they are told specifically to organize surveillance subgroups to watch out for and report "enemies of the revolution."

Under a section called "surveillance and security," the manual says that "each of us must... observe suspicious elements in the neighborhoods, find out where they hide arms, where elements of the Somoza militia meet and, above all, communicate this (preferably in writing) to the neighborhood command."

What worries Mr. Robelo and other Nicaraguans who hope that, after a transition period, their country will become a Western-style democracy, is not the committees' current vigilance against remaining backers of Gen. Somoza, who occasionally still attack Sandinista patrols.

"It is their potential that worries us," said a business leader. "The structure is there for identifying and watching anyone who disagrees with the (Sandinista) front, even if that person played a prominent role in fighting against Somoza."

The defense committees also have a political role, which is outlined in the manual and which is being vigorously undertaken in neighborhoods such as the Barrio Rene Schick, one of the most impoverished areas in Managua.

A cadre of young Sandinista veterans led by Francisco Rodriguez Lopez, 22, holds political education classes not only for adults but children as young as 6 years old. About 35 of these youngsters go to a little wooden hut called the Rene Schick Sandinista Youth House, where Mr. Rodriguez and his assistants teach them about corruption during the Somoza years, the goals of the revolution, Sandinista songs and even military discipline.

Little boys can be seen marching along the dirt streets, their toy guns at the ready. Asked why it was necessary to instill this kind of military feeling in children, Mr. Rodriguez at first said the youngsters asked for the training.

He added, under questioning, that it was necessary to give even the smallest youngsters military training to defend the neighborhood against whatever counterrevolution might occur.

Wilfredo Canales Arguel, 22, who is second in command of the police post in the Rene Schick neighborhood and who lost his right arm during the war, said he would consider as a counterrevolution any attempt by the "bourgeoisie" to implant a Swedish-style social democracy in Nicaragua.

"We are in the first phase of the revolution," Mr. Canales said. "But our goal is true socialism," which he defined as similar to the systems in Cuba and the Soviet Union.

The Rene Schick defense committees do more than train children and give classes in political theory. They are responsible for the distribution of food and medical aid, they direct classes for illiterates, organize cultural and sports events and they are trying to secure permission for a neighborhood park.

Rosario Santamaria, a secretary, said she was aware of charges being made against the defense committee structure.

"All of this talk about Communism is part of a counterrevolutionary campaign," she said. "In just a few weeks, we have seen more progress under our new government than we saw during 45 years under the Somoza dictatorship."

Soviet Alert Near Border

(Continued from Page 1)

"We respect them and will give them financial assistance."

In Washington, an administration source said that President Nur Mohammed Taraki, a Soviet client, apparently was killed in the coup last weekend. Mr. Amin, the premier and also a Soviet ally, became president in what the source called a "still confused situation."

"As far as we know," an intelligence source said, "Amin had been running the government anyway. We don't know what happened to Taraki." An administration source said, however, that Mr. Taraki was shot and killed.

Diplomatic sources said in New Delhi that Mr. Taraki has not been seen publicly in Kabul since a shoot-out at the presidential palace on Friday that sparked Mr. Amin's takeover. Radio Kabul has made no attempt to counter reports that Mr. Taraki died in the coup, but members of the ruling Khalq (People's) Party have told foreign diplomats privately that the 62-year-old Taraki is still alive, the diplomatic sources said.

U.S. sources say the Russians have 2,000 military men and 2,000 civilian "advisers" in Afghanistan. About 80 have been killed by dissidents in recent months, leading to speculation that Moscow might be preparing a more direct role in the neighboring country.

Thousands of Afghans fled the war at home and have been living in primitive tent camps in Pakistan. Kabul radio quoted Mr. Amin as saying the exiles could return if they agreed, not to act "as foreign agents" when they get home.

The radio said Mr. Amin has replaced the governors in war-torn Samangan, Badakhshan, Nangahar and Paktia provinces. It gave no reason for the shake-up.



FLAMING PROTEST — Rioter dances in front of two burning police cars during a disturbance yesterday in Newcastle, Australia, in which about 100 police fought a mob of hundreds of persons demonstrating against the closure of a hotel that is scheduled for demolition. Fourteen policemen and 20 rioters were treated for injuries and 29 persons were arrested.

Ambiguity Dogs Irish-British Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

when the British talk about "safe havens" that they say the terrorists have on this side of the border.

For example, it is illegal in both countries to belong to the Irish Republican Army. But in the north, members of its political arm, which is legal, are allowed to appear on radio and television. Here they are not, which means that the chairman of the Galway County Council, a member of the party, cannot have access to the airwaves, even if he wants to talk about sewers or road repair.

Ireland's sweeping Offenses Against the State Act requires a person to account for his movements when asked, and provides that a senior policeman's sworn opinion that a man is a member of the IRA is acceptable in court as evidence of his membership.

Harsher Laws

Now, after the Mountbatten murders, there is talk of new, harsher laws, including limitations on a suspect's right to remain silent or to get bail. Such talk troubles Irish civil libertarians. "Once lost, these rights will not be restored," an Irish Times editorial warned recently.

Another concern, for people who have no great sympathy with the terrorists, is that Ireland will "be seen to be dancing to the British tune," in the words of a housewife who, like so many here, grew up to stirring tales of valiant IRA struggles against the English oppressors.

No one here even considers the British request that fugitive suspects be extradited to the north. Most of the terrorist convictions in Northern Ireland are based on confessions, and the Irish are well aware of widespread allegations that they

are obtained by brutality in British jails. Said a Dublin businessman: "Can you imagine turning over young Paddy or Michael or Sean to the Protestant British cops so that they can torture him into confessing?"

Still, there are many Irish who say that the campaign against the terrorists could be more diligent. "If the IRA were a foreign terrorist group operating here, it would, of course, have been wiped out long ago," a Dublin editor said.

On both sides of the border, the pubs frequented by Irish sympathizers, patrons are boast these days that there really is much more the Irish government can or will do. "We don't claim the majority supports every one of our military actions," said a who is closely connected with people who plant the bombs and ganize the ambushes. "But they tainly support what we are trying achieve, and that is our great den strength."

Chinese Side Wins Support On Cambodia Issue in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

turned to the assembly only once since then — briefly during the discussion of South-West Africa (Namibia) at a special session last May when they left moments after the assembly approved a credentials committee recommendation excluding them.

Mr. Troyanovsky said that he would demand a full debate on the subject when the committee report is submitted to the assembly tomorrow.

Concerning the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, Singapore and four other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations proposed that it be added to the assembly's agenda this year. An attempt by the Asian group to obtain Security Council condemnation of the invasion last January was blocked by a Soviet veto.

Singapore Ambassador Tommy Koh, who led an unsuccessful defense of the Pol Pot government at

the Havana nonaligned summit conference earlier this month, the steering committee:

"We hold no brief for the government of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia). We condemn its violation of human rights. We do not brief for every country, large or small, Communist or capitalist, if it has a right to its own territory and has a right not to have a government imposed on it."

The 25-member steering committee, composed of the 17 vice presidents and chairmen of the assembly's standing committees, provided adding the subject of the invasion to the agenda by a vote of 5 to 5, with one abstention.

Joining the Russians in opposition were Benin, Byelorussia, Ethiopia and Syria. The abstain was Cyprus. The United States, China and most of the West European states were included in majority.

Palestinian Issue

In another development yesterday, assembly president Salim I. bin of Tanzania said that he is "prepared to ask the Palestine Liberation Organization to accept fact of Israel." Mr. Salim, in opening address to the assembly Tuesday, had called for the creation of a Palestinian state.

Reminded that the PLO has accepted Security Council Resolution 242, which acknowledges Israel's right to live in "secure recognized" borders, Mr. Salim replied:

"In all the discussions we had with the Palestinians and the Arab countries, we have stressed this point of the existence of Israel. But I must also be prepared to ask the Israelis to accept the fact of a Palestine Liberation Organization. Now, I am sure whether I will be able to convince the Israelis on that."

C. Los Angeles Times

Swedish Premier Asked to Consume On New Cabine

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20 (AP) — Premier Olof Ullsten, head of a 141 minority cabinet, was asked today by Speaker of Parliament E. Rydberg to stay in his post on caretaker basis and to initiate negotiations on forming a new government following last Sunday's general elections.

Mr. Ullsten, who handed in resignation to Mr. Allard, asked to start government with Conservative leader G. Bohman and Center Party G. Thorbjorn Fälldin.

Mr. Allard received party lead including Social Democratic P. chairman Olof Palme and Communist leader Lars Werner, one by to sound out possible government coalitions.

Party leaders said that by asking Mr. Ullsten to initiate government talks, Mr. Allard had not merely solved a delicate problem who was to invite the other non-Socialist party leaders to tal

A difference of about 8,000 gave the non-Socialist bloc a majority of one seat over the Social Democrats and Communists in the 160-seat Parliament.

Rhodie on Trial Today

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 20 (Reuters) — Eschel Rhodie, South Africa's former propaganda chief, will go on trial tomorrow charged with fraud over misuse of government money.

House Rejects Budget Plan For 1980 in Surprise Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

House came after Democratic majorities in both houses rejected Republican bids for an election-year tax cut and proposals for further across-the-board cuts in spending.

The House refused to follow the Senate in cutting back pending appropriation bills to make up for cost-saving measures the lawmakers promised last spring but never enacted. They also voted down a conservative-backed proposal to mandate a balanced budget.

Defense Spending

The two houses also were far apart on defense spending. Against the Senate's 3-percent increase, the resolution the House had been considering would have provided for a 1.5-percent boost.

France's Left Fails to Patch Split on Issues

PARIS, Sept. 20 (Reuters) — France's Socialist and Communist parties failed today to resolve the differences that split the left's alliance before the 1978 general election.

Party delegations conferred at Communist Party headquarters for the first time since the first round of the elections in March, 1978. Neither side entertained any real hope of a new alliance.

A joint statement read by a Communist party spokesman said: "Discussion confirmed the existence of differences both on where responsibility should lie for the setback of March, 1978, and positions adopted on current major problems."

But the two parties agreed that they should exploit opportunities for cooperation, particularly at the level of local politics, to mobilize public opinion against tax increases.

Italian Schools Shut By Teachers' Strike

ROME, Sept. 20 (AP) — A 24-hour strike by teachers called by all unions today closed Italy's elementary and high schools three days after the school year opened.

A powerful confederation of Italy's three major unions was joined by other independent unions in calling the strike to press demands for cost-of-living wage increases.

The MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS

PARIS, OCTOBER 29 & 30, 1979

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Also representing the public sector at this two-day working seminar will be Christopher McMahon, Executive Director of the Bank of England, speaking on "Sterling and the EMS," Jacques von Ypersele, Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, and Philippe Jurgensen of the French Finance Ministry will further explore the future of the EMS.

Speakers from the private sector will include Treasurers of Peugeot-Citroen,

Sandoz and Continental Oil as well as senior officers from Morgan Guaranty Trust, International Harvester and other multinationals.

Specific techniques for managing currency exposure will be discussed in detail: hedging, currency invoicing, technical analysis and the use of forecasts. Case studies will cover taxation problems, the medium-sized firm and the advantages of using forward markets versus local currency borrowing.

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Ruling on Prices

**ms, Consumer Groups
ish on U.S. Natural Gas**

By J.P. Smith

INGTON, Sept. 20 (WP) — Weeks ago the Federal Energy Commission quietly handed down a ruling that could allow prices ranging from 10 to 60 percent higher for one-third of the United States' natural gas.

The ruling was immediately appealed by a variety of groups, including the public service commissions of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and utilities that supply gas to Baltimore, Washington and Brooklyn, N.Y. The major oil companies, including Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and several others, also filed motions with the federal court in New Orleans to block the commission's decision.

Count of money at stake is \$1.5 billion. As much as 60 percent reduction of some of the companies would be affected, said in its filing. The ruling could result in a potential revenue of \$1.5 billion for the commission's "is resolved."

Months of Lobbying

The commission's final decision more than six months of not only by the oil companies but also by the Energy Department. The commission is whether in passing last year's Gas Price Deregulation Act, Congress freed from old — and old price levels — was already flowing in. The commission's decision is whether in passing last year's Gas Price Deregulation Act, Congress freed from old — and old price levels — was already flowing in.

Congress become such a success when it deregulated? The producers say yes, but the consumers say no. The deregulation, though it goes so far as to allow 22 categories of natural gas to be sold at different prices, is silent on this question. Some sources say the act

**ators Put Off to 1980
ft Registration Effort**

By George C. Wilson

INGTON, Sept. 20 (WP) — The House is pushing legislation to require men to register with the draft boards called off until next year. Sen. D-Conn. said last night, "I am sure in an interview with the House today a session of the Senate for draft registration, but I put the politically explosive to a vote."

The focus in today's session, Sen. Nunn said, will be on the "poor" mobilization condition of the United States. It will take too long to register, classify, draft and train recruits under the present setup, he said.

WW II Fliers, Plane Discovered in Alps

CHAMBERY, France, Sept. 20 (UPI) — A mountain climber yesterday found on an Alpine glacier the remains of two fliers and the shattered remnants of a U.S. warplane dating back to World War II, French police reported.

The discovery was made on a 9,240-foot peak above the Alpine town of Bourg-St. Maurice, police said. Early estimates were that the plane crashed in the area late in 1944 or early 1945.



An air tanker makes a water drop on a section of the 15,000-acre fire near Ojai in Ventura County as planes and helicopters aided more than 600 firemen working to control the blaze.

90,000 Acres Burning in California

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 (AP) — Firefighters battling rising temperatures and erratic winds struggled yesterday to control more than a dozen fires burning on about 90,000 acres of brush and forest in California.

A half-dozen houses in Santa Barbara County 100 miles north of here were razed by the 4,000-acre Eagle Canyon fire near Goleta.

Fires also burned out of control across 40,000 acres of brush above Los Angeles, 8,200 acres of forest 50 miles northeast of Sacramento, and across 3,000 acres of forest in Plumas County in the northern part of the state.

Venezuela to Curtail Oil Output, Exports

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — Venezuela, supplier of 4 percent of U.S. oil imports, has announced it will reduce oil output by 6 percent next year as it returns production to last year's levels.

Venezuela's daily production averages about 2.35 million barrels a day this year, he said, or slightly less than the oil industry's maximum capacity of about 2.4 million barrels but 5 percent above last year's output of 2.235 million barrels.

Venezuela also sends the United States about 400,000 barrels a day of "residual" refined oil, which is used to fuel electric generating plants and heat large commercial buildings on the East Coast.

The Venezuelan move is designed to preserve dwindling oil reserves and protect the country's "national interest," Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said yesterday.

Gary Ross, of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation in New York, said the cutback will come just as a slowing world economy cuts demand for oil.

Officials in Ottawa said Canada will cut exports of light crude oil to 14,000 barrels a day. About 4 percent of U.S. crude oil imports come from Canada, with most of the Canadian oil going to upper Midwestern refineries.

**Hanoi to Permit
A U.S. Couple to
Live in Vietnam**

BANGKOK, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Hanoi has for the first time agreed to allow two Americans to live in Vietnam to help process the emigration of an expected 30,000 Vietnamese to the United States, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said that Michael and Sarah Meyers, a couple currently working for the World Council of Churches, are expected to move to Ho Chi Minh City around the end of this month.

But Vietnamese authorities turned down seven other Americans, including five State Department employees, who also wanted to live in the city formerly known as Saigon.

**Start Campaign,
Carter Is Urged**

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP) — John White, Democratic National Committee chairman, indicated today that President Carter is losing ground by waiting to start his official re-election campaign.

An early announcement would be an advantage to him, but he chooses not to, Mr. White said of the president during a television interview.

He also predicted that a nomination fight between Mr. Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy would be the "biggest political campaign in the history of the Democratic party."

The chairman expressed concern over a possible party split because of Democrats who have said that they will support Sen. Kennedy over Mr. Carter.

Diplomatic Recall

NDJAMENA, Chad, Sept. 20 (AP) — Saudi Arabia has declared Mahamat Rahmat Saleh, the Chad ambassador to Saudi Arabia, undesirable on the ground that he was involved in drug trafficking.

The Chad government said today, A communiqué said that Chad had apologized to Saudi Arabia and begun an investigation.

On Controversial H-Bomb Articles

U.S. Scientists Said Suspected in Leaks

By Charles Babcock and Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP) — Government nuclear weapons experts suspect that scientists at their own Argonne and Livermore national laboratories leaked classified secrets to authors of stories on the hydrogen bomb that the government tried to suppress, according to sources.

Although the writers insist they based their articles on information available to the public, Energy Department officials feel they were aided by sympathetic scientists at the government laboratories.

Scientists at both Argonne and Livermore filed affidavits supporting the Progressive's contention that Mr. Morland's article was no more secret than those written by government scientists for encyclopedias.

The government dropped its effort to stop the Progressive magazine from publishing an article by Howard Morland on Monday. This came a day after the Madison (Wisc.) Press Connection printed a letter by Charles Hansen, which disclosed the key principles for making an H-bomb.

Mr. Hansen, a computer programmer from Mountain View, Calif., said he could not comment about the government's leak suspicions because his lawyer told him not to discuss the case.

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Suspicious Heightened

Government suspicions were heightened in late April and early May when Milwaukee Sentinel reporter Joe Manning wrote stories about the H-bomb from materials he said he found in public libraries.

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Despite U.S. Pressure for Restraint

Weizman: Israel Free to Raid Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said today that despite U.S. calls for restraint in Lebanon, Israel retains its freedom to conduct raids there.

Returning from more than a week of talks in the United States, Mr. Weizman commented on reports that he had pledged to consult with Washington before using U.S. weapons in strikes on Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said he felt just as free to order Israeli raids now as he did before his trip.

Mr. Weizman was asked at Ben-Gurion Airport whether he would advise retaliatory strikes after a ter-

rorist bomb in Jerusalem killed one person and wounded 51 yesterday.

He refused to give a direct answer, but said, "If anyone thinks we are going to live happily ever, they are wrong."

U.S. officials had made clear in meetings with Mr. Weizman that the United States opposes Israeli pre-emptive strikes on Palestinian bases in Lebanon.

Mr. Weizman told reporters that Israel would "compare notes" with the United States about the strikes, but that it would not necessarily agree with any U.S. advice.

He said Washington had provided Israel with \$8 billion worth of

weapons since the 1973 October War with Egypt and that, "If anyone thinks the United States is not interested in at least inquiring how this equipment is used, they don't know how the world is run."

At a news conference yesterday, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said, "Israel is taking only such actions which we think would prevent terrorism against Israel."

He said Israel is faced with the choice of doing nothing and waiting for terrorist raids or launching pre-emptive attacks against suspected Palestine Liberation Organization targets.

"We take the second course — even if there are some risks to that like injuring or causing some casualties to civilians who are living near the targets," he said.

Mr. Dayan said that when Israel knows for certain the PLO is preparing an attack or sending a group over the border to attack Israel, we don't want to wait until they come and kill our civilians.

Dogfight Reported

DAMASCUS, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Syrian planes battled Israeli jets in Lebanese skies yesterday, a Syrian military spokesman said today.

It was the first such dogfight over Lebanon since June 26. The spokesman did not say if any Israeli planes were shot down. He claimed all Syrian planes returned to base safely.

In Tel Aviv, military sources refused to confirm or deny the report.

The spokesman said Syrian fighters intercepted the Israeli planes after they violated Lebanese airspace yesterday afternoon. Opening fire on them, the Syrian planes "forced them to flee toward occupied territories [Israel]," he said.

Congress Approval Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today said the administration would seek congressional approval of U.S. participation in a Middle East interim force to supervise the Israeli transfer of the Sinai to Egypt.

The interim unit that would replace the defunct United Nations Emergency Force would involve about 200 U.S. civilian technicians now attached to the Sinai mission.



REVIVING STONE — Angela Hull, 26, works on the hair of one of the figures that are above the north transept door of Westminster Abbey in London. The figures are part of restoration work that is being carried out on the building.

U.S. Files Show 56 Cases Of Cracked Tails in DC-9s

By Robert L. Jackson

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 20 — At least 56 instances of cracked bulkheads in the tail assemblies of DC-9 airliners have been reported by U.S. airlines during the last five years, according to reports on file at the Federal Aviation Administration's records center here.

The cracks, which authorities say could lead to sudden losses of cabin pressure such as that experienced when the tail cone on an Air Canada DC-9 fell off Monday shortly after the plane left Boston for Nova Scotia, were found and repaired during periodic inspections, the reports show.

Twenty-three of the 56 instances have occurred since January, which leads some experts here to believe that bulkheads are more subject to cracking as the planes age. DC-9s

first entered airline service in 1965. The DC-9 is a smaller and older aircraft of McDonnell Douglas Corp., which also manufactures the wider body DC-10 airliner that was grounded for five weeks this summer after an American Airlines DC-10 crashed May 25 in Chicago, killing 273 persons.

More than 350 of the DC-9s are in domestic U.S. service. They have been considered among the safest planes made. A McDonnell Douglas spokesman said that the company "has been aware of the cracks and has suggested inspection procedures (to airlines) and modifications to be made as recently as last June."

Asked why there were a large number of reported cracks this year, the spokesman said, "I wouldn't want to guess on that."

The history of the DC-9 bulkhead flaws, which are detailed in records here, supports yesterday's action by the FAA in ordering stepped-up inspections of the tail assemblies.

The bulkhead in question is a large reinforced aluminum shield that looks like a saucer standing on end. It includes a rear door for emergency evacuation and for routine servicing of the aircraft.

Known technically as the aft pressure bulkhead, it separates the pressurized passenger cabin from the tail cone. The aft pressure bulkhead, which expands and contracts from cabin pressure whenever an aircraft takes off and lands, is normally X-rayed after every 4,000 hours of flight, authorities said.

A sudden cracking or pressure leak in the bulkhead can cause a blowout of the tail section, leaving a gaping hole in the rear of the plane and creating a vacuum effect, authorities said.

The Air Canada incident was the first of this type. However, FAA reports show that seven times in the last five years, a DC-9 tail cone has ripped loose on landing.

The cone, which is 10 to 12 feet long and forms the streamlined rear part of the fuselage, is designed to come off for emergency evacuation of passengers through the rear bulkhead door.

Los Angeles Times

Ecevit Rule Hit By Loss of 2 In Parliament

ANKARA, Sept. 20 (AP) — One of the deputy premiers in the government of leftist Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit resigned today, maintaining the nation's severe political and economic crisis could not be solved by the present government.

The defection of Faruk Sukran, the single assembly member from the tiny Democratic Party, was damaging to Mr. Ecevit's tottering government. Another seat was lost to the government in the assembly today with the death in a traffic accident of a deputy from Mr. Ecevit's Republican Peoples Party, Dursun Ali Calik.

Consequently, the Republicans went down to 208 seats in the 450-seat assembly of the bicameral parliament. The government's overall support, with independents, was reduced to 220 against 223 of the opposition bloc led by Justice Party leader Suleiman Demirel.

Of the seven empty seats in the assembly, five will be contested in October by-elections.

Political analysts said that with possible support from Mr. Sukran in the critical province of Konya, Mr. Demirel now stands likely to win four of the five seats, which would give him sufficient strength to bring down the government and a parliamentary vote of confidence after the elections.

5 Die in U.S. Air Crash

MERCED, Calif., Sept. 20 (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force KC-135 tanker airplane crashed and burst into flames while practicing touch and go landings at Castle Air Force Base, killing four officers and a master sergeant. The crash occurred as the plane was practicing the maneuver, in which the pilot lands and then takes off without stopping. Two men survived.

Backs Strong Oil Windfall Tax

Kennedy: Stiffer Wage-Price Guidelines

By T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., responding to the flood of press inquiries about his presidential plans set forth yesterday some economic steps President Carter could take that might forestall a Kennedy candidacy.

The senator told a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association that he would like to see more forceful implementation of wage-price guidelines and a windfall profits tax that would "really tax" the oil companies.

Sen. Kennedy said that a general tax cut probably will be necessary within the next year to counter an economic downturn, but he said it is still too soon to decide for certain.

Senators from both parties offer the White House economic advice almost every day, but Sen. Kennedy's suggestions carry particular clout because Mr. Carter could lose his party's backing if he ignores them.

Sen. Kennedy has said that he might challenge Mr. Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination next year unless the president takes action to deal with inflation and recession. If Sen. Kennedy does run, current polls indicate that he would be likely to win the nomination.

Optimistic

Mr. Carter insists that he will win the Democratic nomination whether Sen. Kennedy runs or not. But Sen. Kennedy expressed optimism about his chances yesterday, telling the publishers, "If I were to be a candidate, I would expect to win."

The senator said it would be unreasonable to expect the economy to turn around by the beginning of 1980 but that by then "one could reasonably expect to see that steps are going to be taken which are going to meet both the short and long-term needs of our economy."

The step that Sen. Kennedy talked about most was a stiffening of White House enforcement of wage-price guidelines. "I think there is very substantial confusion," he said, "in the minds both of workers and the business community of this country about how serious the administration really is about this program."

"I don't think there was any confusion about voluntary guidelines in the early 60s or the middle part of the 60s," Sen. Kennedy said, referring to a set of wage-price guidelines established by his late brother, John, and carried on by Lyndon Johnson. "It was very clear among workers and the business

community that the guidelines would be applied."

The Carter administration promulgated voluntary wage-price guidelines earlier this year but has remained silent about some recent labor settlements that clearly exceeded them.

Another criterion that will influence his decision, Sen. Kennedy said, is "Where are we going to end up in terms of windfall profits? Are we going to really tax? And what's going to be the attitude?"

Sen. Kennedy said he will also judge Mr. Carter's actions on energy policy, testing the impact the president's proposals for dealing with energy shortages will have on inflation. His own view, Sen. Kennedy said, is that tougher energy conservation requirements would be cheaper and more effective than a major effort to develop synthetic fuels. The Carter administration has made an ambitious \$88-billion synthetic fuels program the centerpiece of its latest energy plan, although it has agreed to go along with a less expensive initial effort.

Finally, Sen. Kennedy said, he will watch closely the steps Mr. Carter takes to balance anti-inflationary measures against anti-recession moves. A tax cut, which would serve to counter a recession but could be inflationary, is one of the tools Mr. Carter might use. Mr. Carter has not taken a position on a tax cut and has forbidden his economic advisers to discuss the matter publicly.

Mr. Kennedy's remarks demonstrated again that there is not much difference between him and the

president on many issues. Sen. Kennedy supported Mr. Carter's actions on the defense budget and pending strategic arms limitation treaty, and he said he was still in favor of the administration's current controversy over U.S. troops in Cuba.

Secret Service Protection

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (IHT) — Sen. Kennedy is considering a suggestion by the House that he ask for Secret Service protection because of the increased danger created by his status as a potential presidential candidate, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

The suggestion grew out of a meeting yesterday between a Kennedy aide and a White House official to discuss security cautions for the senator, whose political career has been hampered by the specter of assassination, leading to some close to Sen. Kennedy.

The White House official said he would ask for Secret Service protection and said that he believed president would grant it. A spokesman for Sen. Kennedy said he would certainly accept Secret Service protection if it were offered but that he did not know if the senator would ask for it if it were offered.

Sen. Kennedy's own staff has already increased security precautions since his decision to come running for the presidency, so said.

Hectic Itinerary Awaits Pope on 7-Day U.S. Visit

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP) — Among the many who have been hoping that Pope John Paul II would pay them some special attention on his October tour across half of the United States has been Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. Writing "on behalf of my family" on Aug. 14, Sen. Kennedy invited the pontiff to the nearly completed John F. Kennedy Library in Boston.

The Vatican's detailed itinerary for the pope, as released this week, does not take him to the Kennedy Library. Sen. Kennedy's office said there was disappointment, "but also understanding of the decision."

The schedule, which is extremely tight, takes the pope from big cities to a tiny rural village, and from slums to the splendor of the Federal Mall in Washington. The hectic traveling and mass welcomes will reach a crescendo on Sunday, Oct. 7, when the pope stands on a stage in front of the Smithsonian Castle here, to celebrate Mass for as many as 1 million people.

The itinerary does not take the pope to visit any of the scores of "typical American families" who have invited him into their homes. Nor does it take him to Cleveland. A spokesman for Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, said he still hopes the pope might sandwich the city into his itinerary while flying from Chicago to Washington.

First Lady

The pope will definitely not be visiting Pulaski County, Va., to honor the Polish hero of the American Revolution, Casimir Pulaski. Or Maryland, where the roots of Anglo-American Catholicism run deepest.

According to the Vatican itinerary and to church officials, Pope John Paul II will arrive in the United States at 3 p.m. on Oct. 1 at Boston's Logan airport, where he will be greeted by first lady Rosalynn Carter. That afternoon he is to ride in a motorcade through the city of Boston to the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, and celebrate Mass for several hundred thousand people on the Boston Common before retiring for the night.

At 8 a.m. on Oct. 2, the pope leaves Boston for New York. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will greet him at LaGuardia Airport, and they will go by motorcade

to the United Nations, where the pope will address the General Assembly at noon. He will spend a part of the rest of the day at the UN, then visit St. Patrick's cathedral in the evening and get motorcade through Harlem and South Bronx to Yankee Stadium.

The next morning he will visit St. Patrick's, go to Madison Square Garden for a meeting with people, deliver a major address, freedom, democracy and religious liberty in Battery Park, and a through Brooklyn to Shea Stadium in Queens before leaving for Philadelphia.

By 2 p.m. on Oct. 3, the pope is to land in Philadelphia, where he will play and then eat lunch at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. In the late afternoon, he is scheduled to celebrate another Mass for a big crowd at Philadelphia's Logan Circle. After dinner at cardinal's residence, he will visit St. Charles Seminary.

The next day, Oct. 4, the pope will visit the grave of St. John V. and a Ukrainian cathedral in Philadelphia, celebrate Mass for 2,000 seminarians, and leave Iowa before noon.

When he arrives in Des Moines 1 p.m., he will first go by heliport to a small parish church. A spokesman said this would probably be St. Patrick's, in Irish St. ment, Iowa, which can be reached by car only after traveling several miles on dirt roads. There he will pray with the parish's faithful and meet them on the church lawn. He will then go by helicopter to Living History Farms for the benediction of another Mass, then for Chicago, to arrive there 8 p.m.

The day will not end for the pope until after a motorcade through the city to St. Peter's church in downtown Chicago, for the feast of Francis.

Chicago Symphony

On Oct. 5 in Chicago, the pope will visit a Catholic development project for the poor, celebrate a Mass, meet with the Ames bishops, then celebrate with 1 and visiting foreign bishops at a Mass before a throng in Grant Park. After dinner he will return to the hotel for a special concert by the Chicago Symphony.

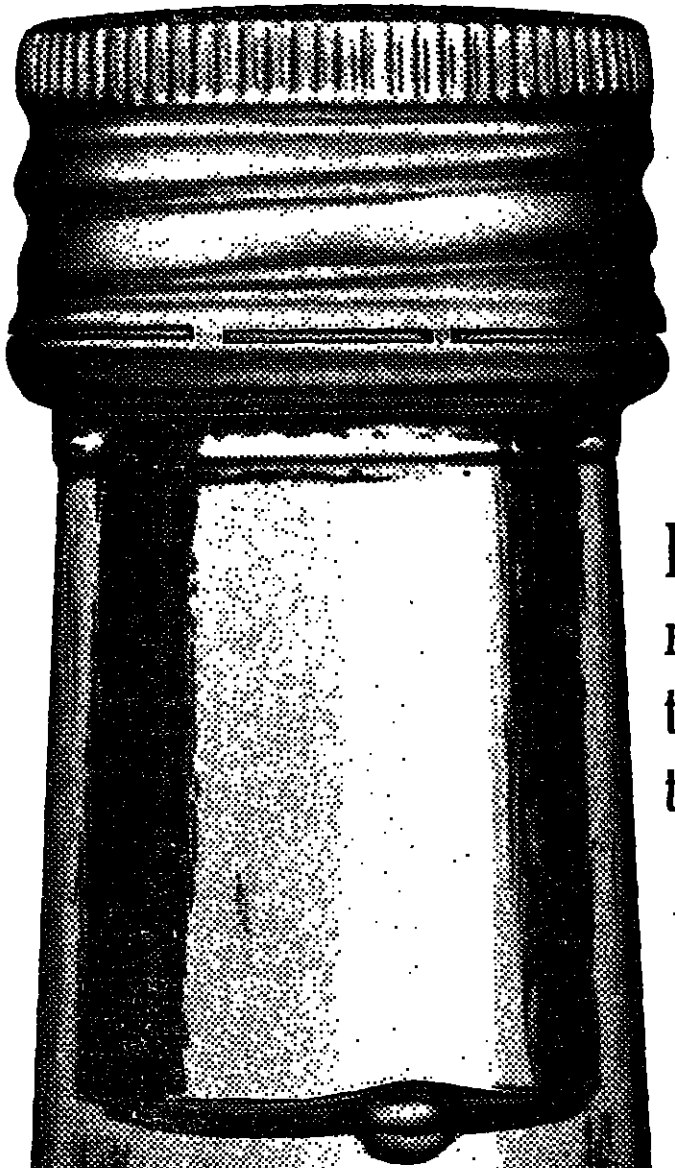
He will leave Chicago for Washington at 8 a.m. on Oct. 6, arrive at 10:30 at Andrews Air Force Base in suburban Maryland, will take a helicopter to the refueling pool near the Lincoln Memorial, then go by motorcade to Matthew's Cathedral, where he will celebrate Mass at about 11 a.m. After lunch he will drive to the White House, where he and Pres. Carter will speak from a platform on the north lawn at 1:30 p.m.

A private reception, an hour meeting with the president, an Oval Office picture-taking session, before the pontiff is to proceed to the south lawn for speeches at 3:45 p.m. He is to give the Organization of American States at 4:35 p.m., then to apostolic reception at 6:30.

The morning of Oct. 7 will see the pope at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at 8 a.m., where he will address thousands of religious sisters. At 9 a.m. he will meet Catholic educators and theologians at the Catholic University fieldhouse. At 10:30 a.m. he will pray with American Protestants at the Trinity United chapel nearby.

The pope will return to the White House for a rest and a socially meeting with the president and family, before going to the White House at 3 p.m. to celebrate Mass before a crowd expected to range from 500,000 to 1 million people. At 8 p.m. he will have left Andrews Air Force Base to return to Rome.

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Obituaries

Author Preston Jones, wrote 'A Texas Trilogy'

YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT) — Jones, 43, author of "A Trilogy," died yesterday after undergoing surgery for Mr. Jones was an actor, as playwright with Paul Baker's Theater Center.

Trilogy plays about overlaps of people in the mythical Texas town of Bradleyville. Jones at the Dallas Theater Center and later at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington.

Mr. Jones heralded as a Texas O'Neill or Tennessee Williams, all three plays were to Broadway in September. Robert Whitehead, with Jones as co-producer. The plays were presented in rotating order at the Broadway Theatre. The last play, "The Texas Trilogy," closed after about a month, and Mr. Jones returned to Dallas.

At the New York premiere, as well as other works, Jones, were successfully presented in regional theaters. The plays in the trilogy, "The Texas Trilogy," "The Texas Trilogy," and "The Texas Trilogy," had a profitable run in London. The other two are "The Texas Trilogy" and "The Texas Trilogy."

Used version of Mr. Jones' play on the Magdalena Flats, which was at the University of Texas at Austin. His last play, "The Texas Trilogy," opened last month at the Dallas Theater Center. For several years Mr. Jones was an actor with the Dallas Theater Center. He had been working on a play of the trilogy.

For several years Mr. Jones was an actor with the Dallas Theater Center. He had been working on a play of the trilogy. He felt that the scripts he

se Approves, n Rejects Its ease in Pay

INGTON Sept. 20 (NYT) — U.S. House, forced into vote record, rejected a \$4,025-a-month pay raise yesterday, approving it by a non-vote.

about, is not final, how- ever, uncertain what of pay increase, if any, of Congress and some top-level federal officials as will get this year.

1949-1951 recorded vote final passage of an appro- priate bill which will be brought possibly later this week. It may recommend against se. Yesterday's rejection as denounced by several members.

ers of Congress now \$7,500 a year. Wednesday's in line with President proposed 7-percent pay in- crease, most government em- ployees would have boosted con- siderable pay to \$61,525. The Sen- ate has not yet acted on the pay

read were not properly representa- tive of his region.

Tuanak Nasiruddin Shah
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sept. 20 (AP) — The Sultan of Terengganu, Tuanak Ismail Nasiruddin Shah, 72, Malaysia's king from 1965 to 1970, died today at his palace in Kuala Terengganu, 180 miles northeast of Kuala Lumpur, the government announced. The cause of death was not given.

The ceremonial post of Malay- sian king is determined in a secret ballot by the nine sultans of the Malaysian states and has a five-year term.



Preston Jones

Waves of Derelicts Create Growing Crisis for China

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Sept. 20 (WP) — One of the most unprecedented signs of China's new, uncertain social freedoms is a wave of thousands of derelicts camping out on Peking streets — has suddenly become the focus of intense government attention.

The People's Daily announced this week that more than 1,000 officials here had been detailed to take up the derelicts' grievances and get them quickly out of town. The government has also taken the unusual step of officially endorsing most of their complaints against local officials, but interviews with several derelicts indicate the social crisis they represent is far from over.

"Nobody has received us! We've been here for days," said one Peking woman in a crowd in front of the city municipal headquarters. She and others whom the Chinese call petitioners said that although the official press announcements had given them some hope, the lack of immediate government action had persuaded them to demonstrate at the city government's main door rather than go to the petitioners' entrance they are supposed to use.

In the last year, of Peking's alternate loosening and tightening of social restraints, more liberal policies have tended to generate more public demonstrations and more government unease and debate.

The People's Daily quoted a statement by Chairman Hua Guofeng last January that "the majority of the petitioners are good men. But the paper added that "those who make trouble to promote their personal interests or intentionally disrupt the social order... should be brought to justice."

"Longtime residents here estimate tens of thousands of people are here without permanent residence, many of them former residents of the capital who were forced to leave during the Cultural Revolution."

"I keep alive by begging," said Zhang Yulu, 23. He said his family was forced to leave Peking in the 1960s because his grandfather had been a rich peasant, then considered a bad class label. Such labels were removed several months ago, "but no officials will listen to my case," Mr. Zhang said.

The Chinese government's new attention to the petitioners' complaints appears to have grown out of demonstrations organized by petitioners in front of the entrance to the top government official compound at Zhongnanhai in the center of Peking.

Police eventually coaxed the demonstrators to accept government promises of action. It was one of several recent examples of resistance to Chinese security officials, who were criticized for their actions during a riot here in April, 1976.

Peking authorities may also be anxious to have the city look its best as the National Day holiday on Oct. 1 approaches. Visitors arriving by train now see dozens of petitioners crowding the sidewalks trying to

support themselves by selling glass holders, small pins or calendars.

The difficulties of solving cases involving dozens of bureaucrats, some to blame for the original complaint, appear to have bogged down many cases and kept Peking's sidewalks filled with petitioners despite efforts to discourage them.

The People's Daily acknowledged that "some 70 to 80 percent of the petitioners now in Peking are here for the second or third time."

In front of the Peking municipal building, Liang Jihang, a 36-year-old truck driver, said he thought he had his problems solved, but "a long tail of it remains."

He was assigned to a state farm in 1966, but when the farm dissolved and with no other place to go, he asked to return to Peking. The Public Security Ministry recently granted his request.

"But now the Housing Department officials who must give me a residence permit won't help me, because they are offended that the public security officials are making them handle my case," Mr. Jihang complained.

Pierre Goldman, Leftist Figure, Is Slain in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 20 (IFT) — Gunmen claiming to be friends of the police today killed Pierre Goldman, a former leftist revolutionary whose 1974 trial for two hold-up murders was a cause celebre in France.

Police, who declined comment, began a hunt for three men who shot Mr. Goldman in broad daylight in the 13th arrondissement here. A caller to the French news agency accused the courts of "laxity" and said the gunmen were from a group called "Honor of the Police."

Mr. Goldman was active in revolutionary circles in Latin America and France before his arrest for armed robbery, which he admitted, and two 1969 murders, which he denied. Leading French intellectuals rallied to his support when he was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1974.

He earned two university degrees while behind bars, and wrote a popular book that he entitled "Obscure Reminiscences of a Polish Jew Born in France." The murder convictions were reversed on appeal in May, 1976. Mr. Goldman was freed on parole the following October as a reformed convict after serving half of a 12-year term for robbery.

Witnesses said the killers accosted Mr. Goldman as he was leaving a newspaper stand. A woman said: "They surrounded him and opened fire with their revolvers before he knew what was happening. I heard seven or eight shots."

Ugandan Ex-Aide Accuses Tanzania Units of Torture

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Sept. 20 — The former Ugandan minister of the interior says he has proof that Tanzanian soldiers in Uganda are jailing and torturing hundreds of his countrymen.

Andrew Kayiira, who fled to Nairobi two weeks ago in fear of his life, said in an interview that he has photographs of and accounts by victims, including his brother-in-law. Some victims were beaten with electric wires; the skin of others was pulled off with tweezers, he said.

Mr. Kayiira had called a press conference in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, to discuss human-rights violations. He learned that day that he was on a death list and fled across the border to Kenya, canceling the conference.

Two days before he left, Mr. Kayiira's pregnant wife, Betty, and their four children were arrested by Tanzanian troops and jailed at Luthi Barracks, apparently in retaliation for his criticism of the government.

Mrs. Kayiira and her children were released Monday and arrived in Nairobi. She said the Tanzanian colonel in charge of the barracks told her that her children would be killed within three days if her husband did not turn himself in.

She said she was never abused physically but had seen other "innocent people being beaten while they were interrogated about my husband's whereabouts. We were filled with anguish all the time, especially my children. My youngest child used to wet his trousers whenever these people were being beaten."

Mr. Kayiira, a supporter of ousted President Youssef Lule, ran afoul of the new government by accusing it of tribalism and inciting Tanzanian troops to the behavior of Tanzanian troops. The regime

accused him of distributing anti-government leaflets.

Mr. Lule, who was installed and removed by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, now lives in exile in London. Three of his cabinet ministers, including Mr. Kayiira, are in exile in Kenya.

Mr. Kayiira contends — and Western intelligence sources agree — that the political arrests, beatings and, in some cases, murders in Uganda during the last three months are not part of the Tanzanian government's policy. Rather they are carried out on the orders of individual ministers and Tanzanian military commanders.

The release of Mr. Kayiira's family came as a new wave of killings, some of them apparently political, swept through the Kampala suburbs. Unofficial sources said 22 persons had been killed this week by unknown assailants wearing military uniforms.

The victims included James Matovu, 35, nephew of the late kabaka (king) of the Buganda Kingdom in Uganda, and Enoch Olinga, spiritual head of Uganda's Bahai sect. Mr. Olinga's wife and three children also were murdered.

The former interior minister said that his house was attacked Aug. 7 by more than 100 Tanzanian troops. He was hiding elsewhere at the time but the soldiers arrested his brother-in-law and three friends. Each received 25 lashes with electric wire after every meal. Mr. Kayiira said, and the soldiers threatened to execute one of them each day until Mr. Kayiira surrendered.

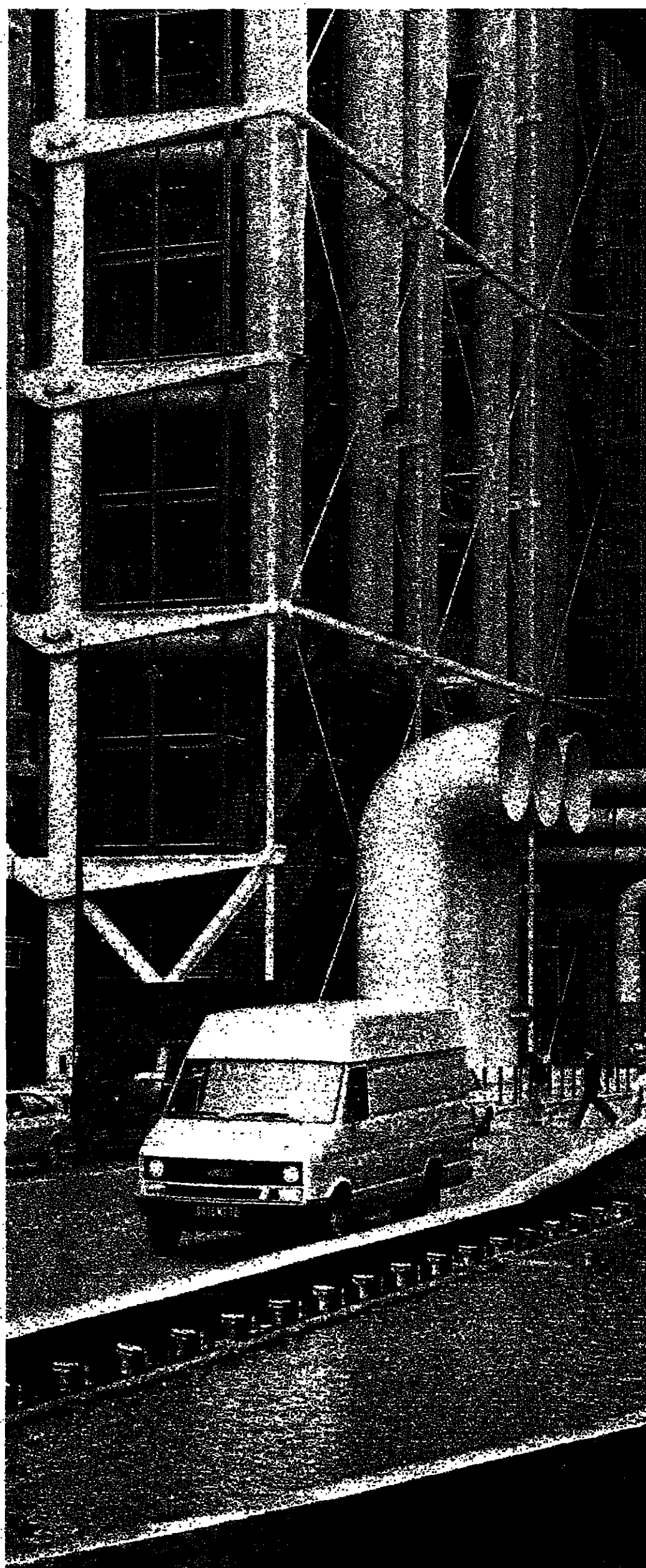
Mr. Kayiira, who lived in exile in the United States during Idi Amin's presidency, bought their freedom from Tanzanian wardens for the equivalent of \$440, he said.

Los Angeles Times



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Israel's Foolish Enterprise

The Israelis keep nibbling at the political status quo in the West Bank territory and then ask the world to believe that their modest maneuvers and settlements have no great bearing on the issues on which peace there will finally depend. The United States, Egypt and others are expected to protest, but Jerusalem proceeds as if the erosion of Arab claims is cost-free so long as it develops in slow motion.

The Israelis are mistaken. They are eroding the support of their warmest friends.

The decision this week to end a 12-year prohibition against the purchase of West Bank lands by private Israeli citizens is a typical example. No one seems to be sure whether many acres will actually change hands and so Israel's critics are confused and to some extent disarmed. Clearly, however, the Israelis are buttressing their claim of sovereignty over the disputed region, which they said in their peace agreements with Egypt they would let lie for three years while efforts are made to establish "full autonomy" for the Palestinians there. Good lawyers can easily maneuver through all this tricky language, especially when their troops also patrol the terrain. It is not, however, wise behavior by a nation that now faces no significant military threat and a rare chance to tempt its neighbors and occupied populations into promising negotiations.

Israel will and should be judged in this period not merely by the legal terms of one or another undertaking but by the spirit with which it adjusts to peace with Egypt. As the Arab world has correctly concluded, Egypt's defection to write its own terms with Israel greatly weakens the negotiating hand of the Palestinians, Syrians and Jordanians. By the same token, it strengthens the hand of Israel.

which ought therefore to be generously extended to other neighbors.

Israel has every right to demand that those neighbors join Egypt in recognizing its legitimacy and granting peace in return for territory. But it offends the most elementary considerations of psychology and diplomacy for the strong to flaunt their power and to exploit the weakness of those with whom they claim to be seeking accommodation.

The small but persistent and provocative Israeli encroachments in the West Bank also offend the spirit of the framework agreement with Egypt. Instead of holding out the most attractive and tempting forms of "autonomy" to the Palestinians, the government of Prime Minister Begin has been whittling away at the concept. Instead of luring them to the table, it keeps adding to their suspicion that nothing valuable awaits them there. Instead of defining Israel's security requirements down to an irreducible minimum, it debases the idea of security by stuffing obvious territorial ambitions into the same blanket.

We have been saddened recently by the confusions in U.S. policy that tend to undermine the Egyptian-Israeli peace. The evolving Israeli policy toward the West Bank is equally discouraging. And the two subjects are not unrelated. U.S. support and enthusiasm for Israel will long complicate the United States' other relations in the Middle East. It is unreasonable and shortsighted for Israelis to believe that U.S. opinion will lightly bear those complications if Israel is perceived as undermining the quest for peace — and with petty dealings that have little to do with its real security. What a foolish enterprise to keep buying inches of the West Bank for the precious coin of U.S. respect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Free as a Balloon

And still they come. Despite the Berlin Wall, despite the mined frontiers, police dogs, barbed wire and automatic weapons, the flow of escapees from East Germany continues. The dangerous 28-mile flight to West Germany by two couples and their four children on a tiny metal platform slung below a homemade hot-air balloon speaks volumes.

Who were they? None other than the youthful beneficiaries, theoretically, of a Communist regime: skilled workers, one a 24-year-old bricklayer, the other a 37-year-old aircraft mechanic. What were they fleeing? The world's 10th industrial power, the country with the highest living standards in the Communist world. Why did they risk their families' lives in a Rube Goldberg contraption made of sheets and curtains, lifted into the night by the heat from four butane gas tanks?

"It was no longer possible for us to lie to our children and put up with the political conditions in East Germany," said the aircraft mechanic.

East Germany is feeling economic strains as a result of foreign debt and price increases for imported oil and raw materials. Imports are being curbed and the growth rate is slow-

ing. A government that chased political stability for almost a decade by favoring the consumer now must pull in its belt. In the 30th anniversary year of the Communist regime, austerity moves have been held to a minimum. But there are rumors that shock measures will follow the Oct. 7 celebrations.

The regime has begun to crack down on dissident intellectuals and exposure to West German radio and television broadcasts that eight out of 10 East Germans listen to and watch in preference to their own. Years have passed since the regime tried to prevent such attendance, and there is no way now that West Germany can be blocked out. But it has become especially galling to East Germany's leaders. Since the Helsinki accords, West German media have been roaming the country interviewing, of all people, East Germans, and reporting their comments back to East Germans.

This is what has become known as East Germany's "opposition press" and it has now been shut down by travel restrictions.

The economic "miracle" in East Germany appears to be over. Escape is difficult and dangerous, but for the courageous few, it seems to be increasingly tempting.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sweden: Non-Socialists Win

The non-Socialists have a one-vote majority. Thus, the responsibility and the initiative is on their side.

The country's economy requires strong and consistent long-term policies. How can it be conducted by relying on shifting majorities? The weighing-masters would soon face overpowering difficulties and get the blame for problems they were unable to tackle.

Ola Ullsten (Liberal) has now announced that he will hand in his government's resignation. Which means he has abandoned every intention to carry on with his weighing-master policies.

The aim must be to reach an understanding with the Social Democrats on as many issues as possible, but the policy responsibilities must remain with the non-Socialist majority.

With the Moderate Party remaining outside the government, it would not mean that Moderate voters be discriminated against or their votes considered less important than the votes of others.

No one emphasizes stronger than Gosta Bohman (the Conservative leader) that the most important frontier is between non-Socialist and Socialist policies.

If a centrist government is the easiest way to keep government power on the non-Socialist side, the Moderate voters will benefit exactly as much from this as liberal and center party voters.

— From the Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm).

Rhodesia: Avoiding Failure

No one expects Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to be a perfect democracy. The idea of transplanting Westminster to the bush has long since been discredited.

All that we can hope for is a government, that will sustain law and order and leave its citizens relatively free to get on with the job of creating a prosperous state.

A constitution is a piece of paper . . . It is not the legal niceties that matter, but institutions — the judiciary, the police, the civil service, the armed forces. So long as these efficiently serve a freely elected government, then there is a good chance for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

So to keep the London conference going, Ian Smith may have to agree to some constitutional amendments. But the role of the armed forces is non-negotiable.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago September 21, 1904

LONDON — The £2 passages across the Atlantic will soon be a thing of the past, for the rate-cutting war between the Cunard Co. and the German lines has ended in a complete victory for the British company. The defeat of the German steamship owners was announced by themselves yesterday when an instruction was received by their Liverpool agents to advance the stevedore rate westward from £2 to £3. This is no doubt only the prelude to the gradual return to the former level of £5 10s. The war has meant very heavy losses to both sides, as the £2 rate, of course, never paid, and most companies have had to draw heavily on their reserves during the fight.

Fifty Years Ago September 21, 1929

PARIS — Today's Herald editorial reads: "Since the Great War, the idea of a 'United States of Europe' has been much discussed. The most prominent advocate of such an organization has been Aristide Briand, whose recent speech in the League of Nations has intensified interest in the subject. Something in the nature of an economic union may one day be evolved, and once established, the chance of dangerous political disagreements will be greatly abated. Mr. Briand has vision, and it is the vision of such rarely gifted men which has harbingered some of the greatest boons to mankind. But for the present, union is nothing more than a possibility."



'Just Label the Pumps, Jackson.'

The Kurdish Question

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — One of the greatest series of hypocrisies in the world today is the Kurdish question. PLO leader Yasser Arafat, who wants not only sovereignty in the West Bank but claims all of Israel, has embraced the ayatollah in Iran, even as that old revolutionary crushes a distinct ethnic group that wants autonomy in that country.

The Soviet-supported Ba'athist regime in Iraq invades against Egypt for not fighting for independence of the Palestinian Arabs, while Iraq scatters the non-Arab Kurds who dare to hold on to their identity in Iraq.

Drafts of resolutions blow through the halls of the United Nations in New York, pressing the establishment of a separate state for a new "people" called the Palestinians, while no voice is raised in that entire establishment for the legitimate rights of an ancient people now being denied by Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria.

Here in Washington, Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders (the man responsible for denying the dying Gen. Barzani access to the Carter-White House to press his plea) treats the Kurds as an embarrassment as the United States seek to curry favor with the ayatollah. The Carter human-rightsists are not only silent about the Kurds, but quietly worked to defeat them: eight times this year, an Iranian 747 cargo jet came to the United States bearing the household goods of ejected U.S. citizens, and returned to Iran with previously-purchased spare parts for the F-4s and gunships that strafed Kurdish mountain redoubts.

The Kurds in Iraq were pro-Western, under the late Mulla Mustafa Barzani, but he was double-crossed by the shah, whose perfidy was blandly countenanced by Henry Kissinger and his aide, Harold Saunders, in a U.S. disgrace previously recounted in the press. The Kurds in Iran are mainly pro-Soviet, except for Barzani's son, but ideology is not the prime motivator. These bloody but unbowed people are "for" whoever will help them achieve autonomy.

The Kurds are not talking of "self-determination," though that was what they were promised at the Treaty of Sevres in 1920. Nationalism is too wild a dream, as Kurds want is the right to live — as Kurds — under whatever flag happens to be flying overhead. They seek autonomy, not sovereignty. They want to be let alone, to have their culture respected.

That reasonable quest has pro-

vided the greatest series of hypocrisies in the world today.

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Letters

A United Ireland

Conor Cruise O'Brien's remarks on the difficulty of restoring a united Ireland (IHT, Sept. 8-9) are not completely convincing.

In the view of many people, the present state of disunion is a temporary consequence of British colonialism, to be rectified one day, like all colonial situations. Maybe it is not so much fear of civil war as fear of losing votes that makes the British government hesitate to restore union. Possibly, if the restoration of union were properly presented to the public as a long-overdue measure of justice for the Irish people, no votes would be lost.

And possibly also, if suitable precautions were taken, there would be no civil war.

G.R. FFENNELL
Hellerup, Denmark.

Isolated Dollar?

The New York Times editorial, "Defending the Dollar Too Much" (IHT, Aug. 4-5) represents one more example of the conceptual iso-

lationism which has clearly overtaken the United States. The Times' editorial blames the worsening U.S. trade deficit on an overvalued dollar, a currency condition allegedly supported by and, it is implied, possibly engineered by certain other nations.

These countries, variously identified as "U.S. allies in Europe," as U.S. "industrial competitors," and, more straightforwardly, as "West Germany and Japan," are described as and, it would seem criticized for being worried about a recession. "They are fortunate," since they can, by and large, pay for their oil imports with their balance of payments surpluses — surpluses acquired, one gathers, by competing too successfully for markets against U.S. goods.

To blame the rest of the world for the U.S. trade deficit is just a bit much. Nowhere does the editorial mention the U.S. role as the world's greatest petroleum (and indeed, energy) gusher.

The current inability of U.S. leadership to treat with this issue doesn't seem to be worthy of the Times' comment.

Finally, the premise that U.S. exports will magically rise upon a dollar devaluation is just plain wrong. America's potential exports are, for the most part, industrial products, rather than raw materials. These days, successful overseas marketing of manufactured items requires two elements: (1) a carefully thought-out, government-sponsored export program, and (2) a cadre of trained, talented expatriates, ready to sell, expedite and service.

The first of these elements does not exist. The second is fast disappearing, mainly because of the effects of another example of the current U.S. obsession with domestic affairs. I mean, of course, that much unloved tax statute, The Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978.

WILLIAM HAVEMORE.
Rome.

On the Shifting Of Political Labels

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Santayana, paraphrasing Plato, said that "unmitigated seriousness is always out of place in human affairs." Santayana and Plato, both of them clever fellows, hit upon that truth even without having had the benefit of seeing the mating dance of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and the Democratic Party.

The high point of recent marriage came when Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, the columnists, minted a new verb: "to Sherman-out." (It means to declare, as forcefully as Gen. Sherman did, that you won't allow yourself to become president. Evans and Novak do not expect Kennedy to Sherman-out.) But it was also fun reading Kennedy's lecture to James Reston, the columnist, about politics, "the practical approach" thereto:

"I remember . . . when we first put in the first derogation bill in the Senate. I put it in with Jim Buckley . . . who was the most conservative member of the Senate. I think we have to move away from labels, slogans, clichés and try to deal with things by a more practical approach."

Reston probably was too polite to laugh, so I'll do it for him.

Ignoring Facts

"Practical politics," as Henry Adams said, "consists in ignoring facts." But when Kennedy, in full flight from the label "liberal," wraps himself in the golden mantle of Jim Buckley, Kennedy overdoes it.

Until 1977, Buckley was senator from New York, and if God really loves the United States, Buckley will be senator from Connecticut in 1981. It is more accurate to say that Kennedy is the most liberal senator than it is to say that Buckley was the most conservative. But Buckley is conservative and Kennedy is liberal, and I want to say a word on behalf of those despised things, political labels.

Particular labels, like everything else, come and go. But there always are various labels because they are useful, even necessary. Politics is a varied business. If a politician's behavior is not utterly cynical, or mindless, it will have a pattern that is related, at least a bit, to his beliefs. Political actions tend to cluster, so do political actors. Labels describe how particular people generally cluster.

Most politicians resist things, like labels, that clamp their room from maneuvering. But there is more to Kennedy's dislike of labels.

In 1976, Morris Udall said please, pretty please, if you must, call me something, make it "pro-

gressive," not "liberal." A sage wrote, "The dappled deer is out of place in human affairs." Kennedy, who favors capriciousness, knows that Udall is right. The label "liberal" is no asset.

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A new label is "neoconservative." I do not know what, precisely, "neo" is intended to signify, many spiritual leaders of the "conservative movement" were bygone days, not at all conservative and I suspect that splicing "neo" the sacred word "conservative" form of thinking. "Neoconservatives" are solid citizens, but proper conservatives in the sense true blue Tories.

Neoconservatives, unlike who who comprise the saving remnant of true conservatism, do not have unimpaired minds. Neoconservatives do not really mourn the ending of the 19th century; in codes, heraldic banners, sermons of bishops, the lower end tugging at their forelocks — the, of good stuff.

Many neoconservatives are actually melancholy adherents of 19th century liberalism. If we must be liberals, let them be melancholy ones, by all means. But let us think this about neoconservative.

Adore Capitalism

Most of them adore capitalism. Capitalism means the liberal and incessant inflaming of appetites. But neoconservatives deplored the predictable consequences, capitalism, which include the risk of social disintegration that she be expected when a culture bristles instant gratification.

Be that as it may, the label "neoconservative" is useful in this sense. It denotes a cluster of like-mind people.

One of Washington's fashionable handbushers is advertising a "classic sportsman collection." Ever thing for the well-turned-out conservative? Certainly the pre "neo" is high fashion in the feds. Soon we will be told that Kennedy is, and really always has been, not a tacky old liberal, but a not liberal.

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A Famous Victory

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When the Justice Department abandoned its effort to keep The Progressive from publishing an article on the hydrogen bomb, the magazine celebrated. The editor, Erwin Knoll, said: "It's a clear-cut victory, not only for The Progressive but also for the American people."

Writers and editors who had been silenced for six months by court orders were entitled to feel happy. And the government's withdrawal, after other journals printed similar material, was certainly better for the press and the public than losing a final decision in the court. But how much better is a different question. Considered as a whole, The Progressive case was no triumph for the First Amendment.

A prior restraint actually operated for six months, after all. Even though the government's lawsuit is now dismissed, the fact of that restraint will remain: a dangerous precedent ready for use by other administrations and other courts. What judge, faced with some future claim that an article threatens the national security, will not be tempted to look at this example and restrain publication at least long enough to "study the facts?"

Guarantees

The First Amendment, in its guarantee of free speech and press, was intended above all to rule out prior restraints. The Supreme Court has firmly and consistently said so from its first great decision on the question, in the Near case in 1931, to the Pentagon Papers case in 1971.

As Chief Justice Burger later ex-

plained, every justice who sat in the Pentagon Papers case accepted the premise that prior restraints were "presumptively unconstitutional." The chief justice added that the rule was the same whether the requested ban on a publication was permanent or only long enough to study the facts: The Pentagon Papers decision, he said, "suggests that the burden on the government is not reduced by the temporary nature of a restraint."

Why is it, then, that the government succeeded in suppressing The Progressive article for so long? The answer, of course, is that it concerned the hydrogen bomb — a subject guaranteed to worry people, judges not least.

No Secret

Law teachers often tested the reach of the rule against prior restraints by asking their students whether an article disclosing "the secret of the hydrogen bomb" could be restrained. Now the hypothetical seemed to have become real. The Progressive made it worse by the provocative title it gave the piece, "The H-Bomb Secret — How We Got It, Why We're Telling It!" (Judge Wilbur F. Pell Jr., of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals put that puffery aside with the apt comment: "Well, you have to sell your newspaper.")

In fact, the point of The Progressive article was that there really was no "secret" and that the United States should stop relying on secrecy to limit the spread of thermonuclear weapons. The author, Howard Morland, put it together from open sources. The Department of Energy then declared it classified.

The Supreme Court has allowed only the narrowest exception to the rule against prior restraints. As Justice Potter Stewart put it in the Pentagon Papers case, publication can be stopped only if it "will surely result in direct, immediate and irreparable damage to our nation or its people."

The government virtually conceded that The Progressive article did

not pose that kind of direct threat. For example, an affidavit by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown was vague in its prediction of bad consequences: "If the Morland paper were disseminated there is a substantial increase in the risk that availability of the information would be increased."

Having failed to meet the Pen-

gon Papers test, the government tried to sidestep it by advancing these other theories:

• The Pentagon Papers stand did not apply, because no state was involved in that case and in the government noted under the explicit language of the Atomic Energy Act. The Justice Department deed suggested that legislation made prior restraints presumptively constitutional. Of course state may make a difference. But Near case, which established the rule against prior restraints, involved legislation.

• "National information" weapons, like obscenity, is outside the First Amendment's protection altogether. That theory would move many urgent political issues from public debate.

• If classified information has, in fact, spread around the world, the proper remedy is to declassify it, that requires a "complex judgment," and judges are not expert enough to make it.

The proposition would let the executive branch avoid judicial scrutiny by stamping "classified" on the same out-goes contention was advanced the Nixon administration in the Pentagon Papers case.

Why should the Carter admin-

tration have made arguments dangerous to the First Amendment? My impression is that some Just Department lawyers wanted to drop The Progressive case earlier, will be for history to say why a later Griffin Bell or Benjamin Civiletti had the courage to say, "No, if the only way we can win this case is to make arguments that kind, we ought to lose."

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Weekend

The Artist in Exile and His Impact on American Culture

by Donal Henahan

America is a nation of runaways. The history of the United States is largely an account of how fast and how successfully America's run from other lands, and to a remarkable American culture today is still defined — perhaps even justified — by emigrants, fugitives, political pariahs and so on. When Bolshoi Ballet dancers Leonid and Galina Kozlov defected this week — just weeks after Aleksandr Godunov — and entered asylum, these young dancers were, sense, voting with their feet. They took to a long and distinguished line of scholars who have run to America in the 20th century's most rapidly disappearing commodity, personal freedom.

The century's grisly narrative of wars, famines, pogroms and other political and disasters is probably not complete, which is the history of escape and asylum is closed just yet. A chapter devoted to people is being outlined at this very moment. But even now, close though we are to heaven, we can begin to grasp what an impact the dispersal of talent has had on the world's culture, and on that of the United States in particular. It is not too much to say that American culture has been transformed by fugitives. Consider, for a start, the case of Enrico Fermi's decision in 1939 to leave Italy and come to the United States, where he was able to meet with Einstein and other atomic scientists.

A significant area of United States culture — untouched or unchanged, and in certain the word revolution may even be used — is music. It is an art that crosses borders hardly any wonder that America in the 20th century has received a continuous flood of musical talent. A recent spurt from the Soviet Union was Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife Yelena, and Vladimir Ashkenazy, who has defected from the Soviet Union, and refocused attention on the phenomenon, later on, about this long and colorful story.

In the years the Soviet dance companies have been especially generous, giving up Rudolf Nureyev, Natalia Makarova, Mikhail Baryshnikov, and others. The greatest and most appreciated gift was back to 1933, when George Balanchine here after spending 10 years in Europe, left his homeland in 1924 to tour with his troupe. There is no more plausible date in the history of American classical dance than 1948, when he became artistic director of the New York City Ballet. Of course, the country appreciates all the virtuosos who can send, but it is the creative talent that we are always most in need of. It is like to see running our way.

In movies, as in music, the refugees and runaways impress one by sheer weight of numbers. Before any consideration is given to their shaking America's cultural foundations, Hollywood has been heavily peppered with the arrival of World War II, the war exploded. Among the bigger names, the impact on film comedy made by the Errol Lubitsch, one of the early birds (1922). Or imagine Hollywood history



One of many gifted artists who escaped to America, Mikhail Baryshnikov dances with Patricia McBride of New York.

without the names of Fritz Lang, Max Ophüls, Jean Renoir, Otto Preminger, René Clair, Billy Wilder, and Miles Forman. These are directors who have made a difference and whose work continues to stimulate American filmmakers. It is probably only worth a footnote, but Max Reinhardt, one of theater history's greatest stimulants, also passed through Hollywood, where he made "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with Mickey Rooney as Puck.

In political criticism, of course, the war years were embarrassingly rich, bringing us hordes of writers and thinkers (not necessarily the same, you know). But on any list of influential refugees, one would have to put the names of Hannah Arendt and Herbert Marcuse, both of whom left trails of thought that can easily be seen as important factors in shifting American opinion.

In literature, hard though it may be to believe, there are names to know before Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's. Thomas Mann was mentioned. Although most of his work was done before he went to the States in 1941, it was at his home in Pacific Palisades, Calif., that he wrote "Doctor Faustus," a novel that ranks with his greatest. Certainly musicians value it as the

most telling philosophical and psychological study ever written about one of their kind. Vladimir Nabokov, perhaps the ultimate emigrant of our time, may be too distinctive and personal a writer to have a direct effect on other American writers, but what a gallery of characters he has left us: Humbert Humbert, Professor Pnin, Kinbote — and Vladimir Nabokov.

The artist in exile is often a hard case. In Nabokov we find, mixed with the derision for the barbarians from whose grasp he has escaped, a hopeless nostalgia for the unreclaimable past and sometimes a half-suppressed anger directed at the country that adopted him. Exiles, of whatever sort, continue to inhabit in spirit the culture they escaped from — even if wholeheartedly trying to embrace the one they have escaped to. That explains why Prokofiev, after his restless travels in Europe, Asia and America, eventually went home to Mother Russia and Papa Stalin. It also, perhaps, is why Isaac Bashevis Singer, a runaway who writes English well enough, continues to work in the dying tongue of Yiddish. Exiles usually end up as conservatives, politically and socially, whatever their former tendencies. George Balanchine

idolizes President Eisenhower, and Henry Kissinger's role model is Metternich.

American painting and sculpture have been shaken up again and again by emigrants and refugees, especially in the period after World War I when Arshile Gorky, Hans Hofmann, Alexander Archipenko, Elie Saatchi and Willem de Kooning were deserting from Europe. Among the results was the phenomenon known as Abstract Expressionism, which many regard as a typically American movement, but was in some ways a transplant. Paris kept its share of the runaways, of course, among them Wassily Kandinsky, Max Ernst and Alberto Giacometti, but France has a way of welcoming foreign artists and then turning them into devout francophiles, just as Germany, Austria and post-war Russia have traditions of maltreatment, indifference and rejection.

The United States, with less history and less cultural capital to protect, has been childlike in its willingness to let the newly arrived artist have a free hand at molding American culture. For that reason, while the proliferation of runaway artists in this century has to some extent disrupted and reshaped virtually all of the

world's established societies, the United States will probably emerge as the most drastically and lastingly reconstituted. And, we must hope, as the most revitalized.

An oddity is the fact that there seems to have been a drying up of creative talent among the runaways in recent decades. Where once America welcomed, perhaps too casually, such composers as Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff, Schoenberg, Stravinsky and Bartok, now it is almost exclusively performing artists who come to the States. That this shift away from creative talent in the last half of the century is not only America's problem but the entire Western world's may explain the change, though it does not lessen the seriousness of the situation.

In musical performance, however, there is scarcely an inch of ground that has not been importantly affected by the virtuosos whom the century's political tragedies deposited on American soil. The Russian revolution, the World War I years and the financial upheavals that followed sent artists flying out of their native countries like so much chaff. Besides the composers already mentioned, early arrivals who settled in the States before World War II included such pivotal figures as Serge Koussevitzky, Leopold Auer, Ivan Galamian, Vladimir Horowitz, Jascha Heifetz, Nathan Milstein, Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, Gregor Piatigorsky and Arthur Schnitzler. However, in the 1930's and 1940's the influx became so great that it is bewildering even now. To name only a few of the conductors who came and revised American standards of orchestral performance: Arturo Toscanini, Bruno Walter, George Szell, Fritz Reiner, Otto Klemperer, Pierre Monteux, Josef Krips, Erich Leinsdorf, Arthur Rodzinski, William Steinberg. When they speak of the golden age of conductors, most of those names are on the list, and America had them all in their prime.

The 30s and 40s yielded so many gifted artists that they were a drug on the market in the larger cities where most of them settled. So they fanned out across the American countryside, looking for whatever work a nation absorbed in depression or war could offer. Many found congenial places, settled down and began to rebuild lives and careers in strange surroundings.

There was a time when every small town in America seemed to have its refugee piano or violin teacher, its conductor who had allegedly studied with Mahler or Toscanini or Richard Strauss, its Russian or pseudo-Russian ballet teacher. Conductors and orchestra musicians were so plentiful, in fact, and audiences so hard to come by, that the newcomers began to proselytize for culture and, eventually, for the building of cultural centers in towns that had more pickup trucks than people.

It can be argued that the astonishing number of orchestras, large, medium and small, in America today derives directly from the pressures put on us by former Berliners, Viennese and Stuttgarters, homesick for the sound of symphonic music.

Even some of the larger cities profited artistically. Conductors of major reputation took on orchestras in places they might have looked down on in better times, and gratefully led them in "seasons" that lasted as little as a couple of weeks. Even in the 50s, great American orchestras played no more than 28 or 30 weeks a year; now the 52-week season is considered a nationwide imperative. So, in the 40s and 50s we find a

Pierre Monteux at the head of the San Francisco Symphony, Otto Klemperer at the Los Angeles Symphony, Fritz Reiner in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Chicago, George Szell in Cleveland, Erich Leinsdorf in Rochester, and most of them in the pit at the Metropolitan Opera, as well.

Most significantly, there was Toscanini, who changed the art and craft of conducting in America almost beyond recognition. As a result of his stay, a generation of conductors grew up with a radically different approach to their profession. Whether or not it was always exactly true, Toscanini was idealized as the selfless prophet who valued fidelity to the composer's intentions, as printed in the score, above all musical virtues.

Scrupulously accurate musicianship, which had not been thought all that necessary in the past, became a shibboleth and the day of the dilettante came to an end in cities and towns all across America. Later on, of course, many young Toscanini worshippers realized that more than a literal reproduction of the printed notes was desirable. Some of them began to read other printed material — poetry, history, fiction — in an effort to become cultivated artists as well as good score readers. Sometimes, to be sure, it was too late, but that was hardly Toscanini's fault. He had one his educational job superbly.

Arnold Schoenberg's decision to run to the United States in 1933 left a deep mark on America's music, particularly in the universities where his systematic treatment of 12-tone techniques was greeted most enthusiastically. Music had never been accorded much respect in American universities, being regarded by educators as one of the mystical arts, like phenomenology or sociology. Schoenberg's emphasis on pitch sequences and mathematical analyses gave music precisely the aura of science that was needed to make it respectable.

Early on, other emigrant composers seemed to have the edge in esteem. Kurt Weill had his Broadway and Hollywood successes, Erich Korngold was Hollywood's old master, and Rachmaninoff was the people's choice. Bartok, ill and depressed, managed as a refugee resident of New York to compose his Concerto for Orchestra, a sonata for solo violin, most of a viola concerto and most of a piano concerto before he died in the States, but somehow his work did not catch the ear of the keen auditors who were listening for the American music of the future. Paul Hindemith, teaching at Yale for the duration of the war, had considerably more success in that respect. A confident composer and strong-minded pedagogue, he sent out many young students to spread the word about his music and his methods.

Musical education in America, however, underwent a major facilitating thanks to the arrival of many renowned European teachers. Standards of performance shot up. Fritz Reiner taught his remarkably economical and remarkably effective baton technique to youngsters such as Leonard Bernstein at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. The economical part didn't always take, of course. Leopold Auer, the already legendary Hungarian who had produced such pupils in Russia as Heifetz, Milstein and Erem Zimbalist, came to Curtis after the Russian revolution and taught there until his death in 1930. (Zimbalist, who himself had left Russia in 1911, became director in 1941 of the Philadelphia school, which had been founded by his

(Continued on Page 10W)

The Art of Eating Alone

by Lynn Payer

Eating alone in Europe need not be a drag. In fact, it can be a way to meet people just as they are at their happiest and most receptive. In the dining room, in eight years of solo eating in just about every corner of the Continent, I have discussed Lina with an Italian actor, public translator with its director, Catalan culture Barcelona couple and salmon migrations president of the French Academy of Sciences — all over the food.

Only person I can remember meeting in a restaurant while I was eating alone was a movie star whose greatest success was "The Sex Robinson."

Trick of meeting interesting people in European restaurants is knowing your logistics: European restaurants, even the good ones, have tables. This gives even the shyest an excuse to ask you to pass the salt — or "Is it good?" Never underestimate the power of a single diner. In a heavy accent, at the dinner table, to start interesting conversations. And while the crowding can be uncomfortable for a nonsmoker, there are some victories from the jaws of your neighbor: I met a diabetologist over in Geneva by asking if he would please smoke in my direction. "A nasty habit," he agreed, putting out his cigar, happy that the medical profession were some effect. Then he promised to give me the help I needed the following day for my meeting I was covering. Probably helps to be a woman. Male

friends tell me that, for them, eating alone rarely transcends the food. I, who have always detested singles bars, find eating alone a different experience. It's the eating that's primary, the conversation secondary, and anything else a poor third. There's never the desperate compulsion of the singles bar. Eating also gives you enough time to assess your fellow eaters. I have often been given the card of the person I met eating, have less often accepted an invitation for coffee. In any case, it has always been up to me, and sometimes I simply exercise a certain socioeconomic selection, by eating at relatively expensive places.

There are other logistical elements, besides a reasonable degree of crowding, that the single diner should look for when choosing a restaurant. Restaurants where you can eat at the bar are good, as the single diner need not feel that she is taking more than her share of space (and therefore not cutting down on the service charge that the waiter will receive — economies are, alas, important).

To be avoided are the "singles tables" instituted by some of the popular new steak/frites restaurants around Europe. The theory would seem to be good, but in practice single eaters around the table either read their papers or stare into space with determination fierce enough to chill the mouse.

Similarly, I avoid cafeterias, which I associate with bad food and loneliness. They also have no waiters — and the presence of friendly waiters and waitresses is almost as important for meeting people as the lay of the tables.

There are waiters who welcome single women and those who steer them to the tables next to the WC, or behind a pillar. One maitre d', seeing the amount of reading material I had brought

with me, waved me away, thinking that I was selling newspapers. Those who do welcome single eaters quickly draw a following and sometimes introduce their clients to each other. The problem, of course, is that while you can tell from the outside if the logistics are right, you usually have to eat once in a restaurant to determine the reception. One solution, of course, is to walk out if the immediate one is cold.

The third factor is your own attitude. Why is it more difficult to eat alone in public than in private, as long as you have a book to kill the extra time? Probably because you imagine that the people around you are thinking that you are a loner. "I know I have friends," I once told myself, "so why should I worry what people think?" I was helped by the fact that I often travel on an expense account, and it seemed a shame to limit myself to cafes, as so many women do. It helps to imagine that you are a VIP (which you may well be, but many women tend to forget it when dining alone).

The mental set for eating out alone in your own city is a bit harder: You get the feeling that all the men are wondering why you're not home cooking. Here, two attitudes are possible: Pretend you're on a business trip, or wonder why the men are not home cooking themselves.

While other single women are definitely a minority in better restaurants, the ones you do meet are often out of the ordinary. In England, for example, over a meal that should remain anonymous, I met a glamorous elderly American on her first European trip. She was traveling under the guidance of a book called "The Liberated Traveler," and she had several suggestions as to how it could be improved. After 10 minutes, I learned that she was on the trail of authentic couscous — she made her own back home in Florida — and I did my best to put her

on the right track before she visited too many other countries. (France has the best, on the Continent.)

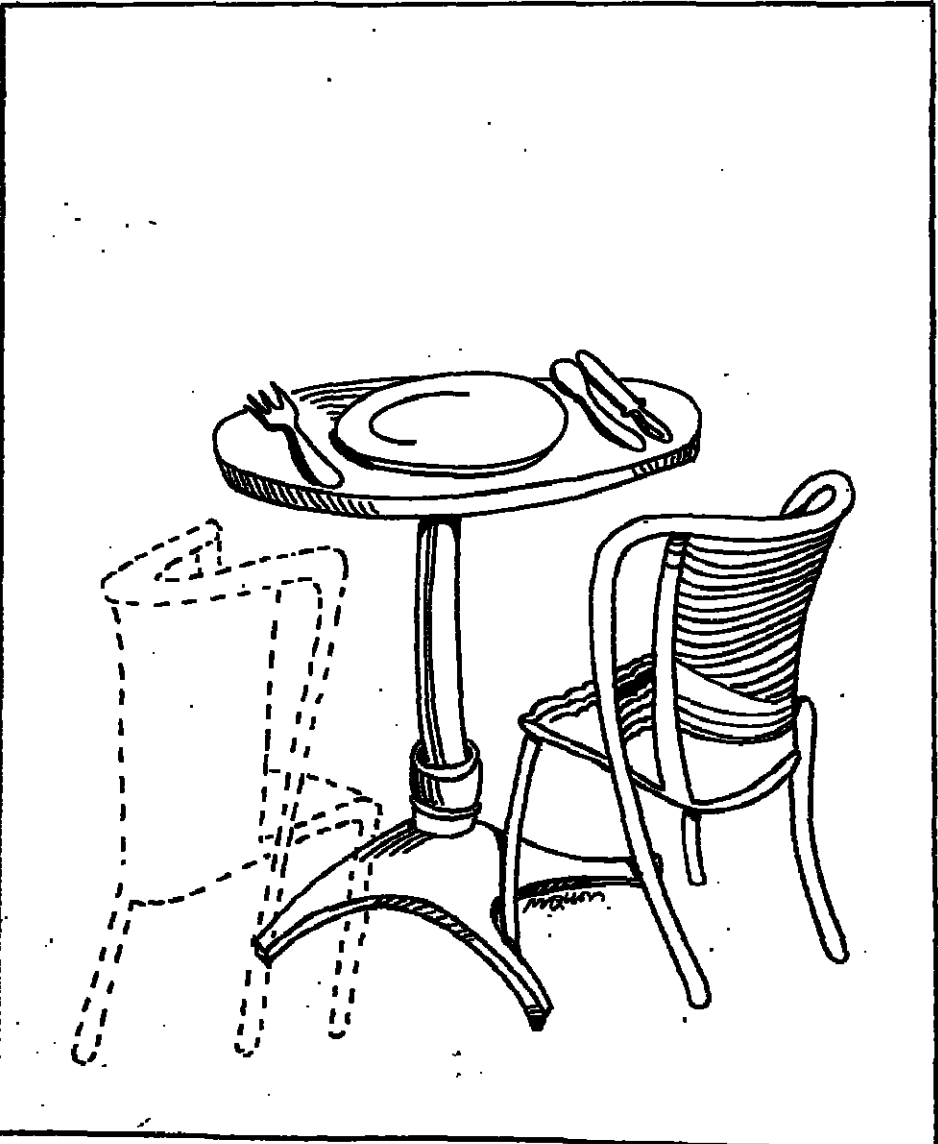
And it was my attempts to communicate in French with a Japanese woman eating oysters and white wine by herself that caused the entire table to explode in a Japanese film director that I had never heard of.

You must always accept the fact that your fellow diners may have had a hard day and not want to spend energy in a lively discussion. Not every meal, even in the best singles restaurant, is going to end with a discussion of Moroccan calligraphy; to expect it may simply be frustrating. If the food is good, the evening is never a loss.

It was in Florence that I had one of my few bad experiences as a single eater. I carefully sought out a back-street place that had been recommended to me as "very Italian." It was, of course, filled with tourists, and I found myself seated at a table with two American couples. I ended up paying twice: once when we split the bill, which we had been told included me; and once after the others had left and the owner told me the bill hadn't included me.

"Aren't you afraid of getting fat?" asked a portly man on his way to the men's room as he passed me — and my 16-dish Rijstafel dinner in an Indonesian restaurant in Amsterdam. I replied that eating well should take precedence over such considerations. "Bravo!" he replied. On his way back, he said "You know, it's very impressive to see you there. First of all, a woman eating alone in a restaurant... and then with 16 different dishes spread out in front of her! I'm in cinema, I'm very sensitive to visual scenes."

Although I'm not convinced that women eating alone are a rarity these days, I'm still waiting for my movie scene.



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هكذا من الاجل

Capital Outflow Mostly Reversed, Bundesbank Says

From Agency Dispatches
BUNDESBAANK, Sept. 20 — The capital outflow of West Germany in the first five months of this year was sharply reversed in July, the Bundesbank said in its latest monthly report.

In the first five months, a dollar's consolidation of international currencies in the United States and other nations had begun flowing into Germany by June, and July's totalled \$1.4 billion, the central bank said. The reversal was attributed to the dollar's weakness in mid-June.

July, when the United States used its efforts to curb inflation through a drive monetary policy, saw into Germany's capital outflow, though the bank said it is still a risk of a stabilization in the currency.

The bank reiterated its role of the mark's becoming a currency — held by other nations — and said it would break this tendency, however, that it has not to counteract this tendency, particularly the expansion of DM by German banks' foreign investments.

ess, it stated that Germany's position to assume a role of the mark as a currency is not in Germany's interest, and that the Bundesbank and German banks — aimed at reducing bond issues through the subsidiaries abroad, looking into other possibilities for capital imports — stems from a view, the bank said, that the West's economy may beat the 4-percent growth rate year despite the higher oil and raw materials costs.

Oil, Autos Widen Key U.S. Deficit

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — Higher-priced foreign oil and demand for gasoline-saving automobiles from abroad pushed the nation's key international account into deficit by \$965 million during the second quarter, the government reported today.

The red ink recorded during the April-June quarter more than wiped out the first quarter's \$415 million current-account surplus, the Commerce Department said.

However, the second-quarter deficit was small compared with the \$3.43 billion deficit in the year-earlier period and supported administration contention that substantial progress is being made in narrowing the deficit.

The current-account balance of payments measure represents trade in both goods and services and such unilateral transfers as non-military foreign aid. For all of last year, the deficit totaled \$13.9 billion compared with a deficit of a record \$14.1 billion in 1977. Previously the department reported that the first-quarter surplus was \$137 million.

The department said the shift to deficit was more than accounted for by a widening of the merchandise trade deficit during the quarter. It said two-thirds of the increase in imports reflected higher imported petroleum prices as well as increased imports of compact and subcompact autos.

The second-quarter's merchandise trade deficit widened to an adjusted \$7.72 billion after narrowing to \$6.12 billion in the first quarter.

Trade in services, including income on investment abroad, showed a second-quarter surplus of \$8.13 billion — up from a surplus of \$7.85 billion in the first quarter.

Unilateral transfers contributed an adjusted \$1.38 billion to the deficit, compared with \$1.32 billion in the previous quarter.

Capital outflows increased \$15.47 billion compared with an increase of \$7.64 billion in the first quarter.

ENDESA

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The main dam of the Chilco project, the waters of the River Maule must be diverted, two (2) diversion tunnels will be built in the north bank of the river with the following main characteristics:

Length of tunnel N° 1:	875 m.
Length of tunnel N° 2:	800 m.
Concrete-lined throughout:	192 sq.m.
Unlined section:	166 sq.m.
Height:	16.10 m.
Width:	13.20 m.

DOCUMENTS
Enquiries may be obtained at the main offices of ENDESA, 11th Ave. N° 76, Santiago - Chile, from September 13, 1979, Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 11:30 a.m., prices as follows:
Spanish version \$22,340.00 (US \$60.00)
English version \$22,925.00 (US \$75.00)

Documents may also be obtained by mail from:
ENDESA
Jefe Departamento Estudios para la Construcción
P.O. Box 1392
Santiago - Chile

Payments of payment for the above amounts in either of the mentioned currencies to ENDESA.

DEADLINE
Requests in the prequalification documents will be received at the main offices on working days, Monday through Friday from 9:00 to 11:30 a.m., until October 31, 1979.

ENITS FOR PREQUALIFICATION
Prospective firms or joint ventures submitting information on the basis of their well as technical and financial capabilities to participate in the construction of the Chilco project must form joint ventures with Chilean construction firms registered in the Chilean register of ENDESA.

TRACTS OF THE CHILCOB PROJECT
The construction of the Chilco project involves the construction of the main dam, the diversion tunnels, and the construction of the power plant. The construction of the power plant is divided into three phases: Phase 1, construction of the powerhouse and the main dam; Phase 2, construction of the diversion tunnels; and Phase 3, construction of the power plant.

FINANCING
The financing for the Chilco project will be provided by the Chilean government, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Mobil, Texaco Make Hidden Deal for Belridge Secrecy Shrouds Auction of U.S. Oil Firm

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — A secret bidding battle among oil giants for a little-known petroleum producer broke into the open this week with the disclosure that Mobil Oil and Texaco had made a joint bid to purchase Belridge Oil Co. of California.

Since the Depression, Mobil and Texaco have held 35 percent of Belridge, which only became a public company two years ago.

Neither would comment on the price they had offered to pay, but based on the recent activity in Belridge stock, the company's market value runs at about \$2.4 billion, indicating that its acquisition could end up being one of the largest-ever. The Mobil-Texaco stake in Belridge is worth about \$850 million.

Why the big price tag on a company that last year earned \$44 million on revenue of \$156 million? First, Belridge's proven oil reserves amount to 376 million barrels, mostly heavy oil, a thick crude that is costly to bring to the surface, and most of it in California.

Light Crude
President Carter recently announced plans to decontrol heavy-oil prices, but that alone does not explain Belridge's appeal because much of its production comes from "stripper" wells that produce an average of fewer than 10 barrels a day and are already exempt from price controls.

What has oilmen intrigued, sources say, are Belridge's vast and largely unexploited reserves of a light, high-quality oil in a deep geologic formation called a diatomite. A source familiar with Belridge's operations says that "only 5 percent of the light oil is included in the official reserve figure."

This light oil only recently became susceptible to extraction by a process called hydraulic fracturing, but the results of this process apparently do not conclusively point toward commercial recovery of all the oil.

The auction sale, conducted Monday by Morgan Stanley, may not be the final round. Bidding terms stand a Monday deadline but that Morgan Stanley and its client, Belridge, would have 30 days to review the bids. Conceivably, all of the bids could be rejected and a new sale convened.

The winning bid, however, is still subject to approval by Belridge stockholders. Belridge said only that it had received "a number of proposals" and that it would have a further statement after reviewing the offers.

In documents filed this week with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mobil and Texaco said they had also made reciprocal agreements with two other prospective bidders groups providing that if any of them was successful in landing Belridge, it would share the prize with the other, so as to maintain Mobil's and Texaco's present interests.

Dow Index Soars, Sets '79 High

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — A surge of buying in the oil sector pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply higher today. The Dow Jones industrial average set a new high for the year, advancing 17.24 points to 893.69. Today's rise was the largest daily gain this year, topping the 16.54-point rise of March 27.

Today's advance was particularly surprising given that interest rates are rising to crisis levels, the dollar is weakening and gold prices are soaring. Today, the nation's top banks fell in line behind Chemical Bank in raising their prime lending rates another quarter point to a record 13 1/2 percent, reflecting apparent efforts by the Federal Reserve to tighten credit and cool inflation.

Despite the steadily increasing rate, demand for loans remains strong. The New York Federal Reserve Bank reported after the close of trading today that New York business loans rose \$934 million in the week to Sept. 19, up from a revised rise of \$174 million a week earlier and \$349 million in the year-ago week. The Fed also reported that the nation's narrowly defined money supply, M-1, rose \$800 million in the latest week for a gain of 9.8 percent in the latest quarter and M-2 rose \$2.4 billion for a 12.3-percent rise in the statistical quarter.

The analysts said the excitement in the oil group centered on speculation of potentially major oil and gas discoveries in North America and prospects of higher earnings next year. Mobil, California Standard, Gulf Canada and Gulf Oil as well as Columbia Gas are participants in the so-called Hibernia discovery in the Davis Strait between Baffin Island and Greenland.

Mobil surged 4 1/2 to 55 1/2 on turnover of more than one million shares. California Standard added 3 1/2 to 62 and Gulf Oil rose 2 1/2 to 35 1/2.

Wallich Says U.S. Rates Could Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP) — U.S. interest rates, which have soared recently, might still not be high enough to curb inflation, Henry Wallich, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, warned today.

He said that when the level of inflation is higher than prevailing interest rates "it can reasonably be argued that interest rates that are negative in real terms are excessively expansionary."

He added that currently, short-term interest rates after taxes are "heavily negative."

Monetary policy "that allows real interest rates to be negative for prolonged periods strikes me as much more likely to stimulate rather than to restrain inflation," he said in a speech before a business outlook conference sponsored by the Conference Board.

Mr. Wallich proposed an anti-inflation plan that would effect laborers to trade moderation in wage demands for a share of corporate profits. Under the two-stage plan, wages would be restrained by a guideline. If profits increased abnormally during the period of wage restraint, workers would be given a wage increase that "amounts to a form of profit sharing," he said.

Meanwhile, Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told a congressional hearing today that "relief (is) in sight from double digit inflation."

He said that "food price increases have already moderated and the very sharp rate of increase in energy prices should also begin to slow in the near future."

Dispute Breus Over North Sea Reserves

EEC Ministers Fail to Set National Oil Import Goals

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ) — EEC energy ministers today failed to set national oil import goals to take to next week's post-Tokyo summit meeting in Paris.

The ministers, however, announced that British North Sea oil could not be considered part of the EEC's pledged import limit of 472 million tons. The United States had maintained that other EEC nations ought to consider the U.K. supplies as imports.

Irish Energy Minister Desmond O'Malley, current president of the council, said the agreed to seek much closer monitoring of spot market transactions.

EEC Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner, who would not confirm published figures showing the EEC commission has made a preliminary forecast that this year's community imports would total only 445 million tons, affirmed that "for the immediate future we won't have a major difficulty" in meeting targets pledged in Tokyo.

Mr. O'Malley said that the commission had prepared a suggested breakdown by country of the 472 million ton overall goal, based on a range of higher and lower figures. "It was found possible today to narrow the gap between the high and the low," he said. But the ministers could not agree on exact figures.

A commission spokesman said EEC officials would attempt to do that by next Tuesday — one day before the Paris meeting.

Mr. O'Malley also said, "The community will make the point strongly in Paris that North Sea oil is an indigenous oil resource. We've always taken that point of view. If it were to be otherwise there would be strange consequences."

Referring to the United States, he said: "One can't have it both ways."

Seen Net Basis
Later, a commission expert explained that, in setting national targets, British North Sea oil shipped to other EEC countries could be accepted as imports. But, he said, Britain's share of the total 472 million tons would have to be calculated on a net basis, "which could be a large minus figure."

"I don't think the Americans can oppose this concept," he said.

One commission official who took part in the ministerial talks said another serious point of contention would be "whether the individual [EEC] members will accept individual figures," something sought strongly by the United States.

German Oil Bill
COLOGNE, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's 1979 oil bill is likely to be 7 billion Deutsche marks higher than recent estimates by the Bundesbank, the economic research institute of the federation of industry said today.

The institute said that on the basis of current trends, West Germany's imports of crude oil and oil products will cost about 30 billion DM in 1979, a rise of 18 billion DM over 1978.

The volume of crude oil imports will rise 15 percent in 1979 from 1978 while imports of oil products are seen 5-percent higher, the institute said.

In the first seven months, it said, imports of crude and oil products cost 25.8 billion DM, up 40 percent from the year-ago period. Seven-month crude oil imports cost 15.3 billion DM, 33 percent more than in 1978 while imports of oil products cost 10.5 billion DM, up 52 percent.

U.S. Businessmen Less Confident

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — Confidence of American businessmen is at a low ebb, the Conference Board said yesterday.

The confidence expressed earlier this year has dissipated, even in capital goods industries where executives several months ago said business was booming with no recession in sight," Lora Collins, director of the survey, said.

"The two most common concerns are inflation and national leadership," she said. "Many business executives sound very worried and discouraged on both counts."

The board's measure of business confidence fell in the current quarter to its lowest level since its inception in early 1976.

The board, a non-profit business research organization, said its third quarter index (expressed on a scale of zero to 100) stands at 32, down from 41 in the second quarter and 49 a year ago. The index is based on a survey of more than 1,600 business executives.

They showed reduced optimism about the current economic situation, about the next six months and about prospects for their own industries.

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September 1979.

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(Continued on Page 13)

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SEPT. 20, 1979

Consolidated

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

By reading across this table of the September 20, 1979's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing Prices, September 20, 1979						Pellotti	40½-41¼
The following list is a selected National Secu- rities Dealers Assn. over the counter bond.	CanPap	59½-60¼	Ink&Wsh	8¾-9¼	Pettibon	21-22	Pierce&S	9½-10½
	Crown	19½-20¼	Ives&Su	23½-24½	Pinkin	36½-38		24½-26
	Cr&Tre	22¼-23¼	Jam&Ph	7¾-8½	PlantHB	19-20		12-14
					Planton	12-14		

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:		(w) Austral. Select Fd.....	\$1.48
— (d) CSF Fund.....	SF 16.43	(w) Bondsalex - Issue Pr.....	SF 122.25
— (d) Crossbow Fund.....	SF 13.84	(w) CAMIT.....	\$70.32
— (d) IIF Fund N.V.....	\$9.91	(w) Capital Gains Inv.....	\$14.30

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(Continued from Page 17)

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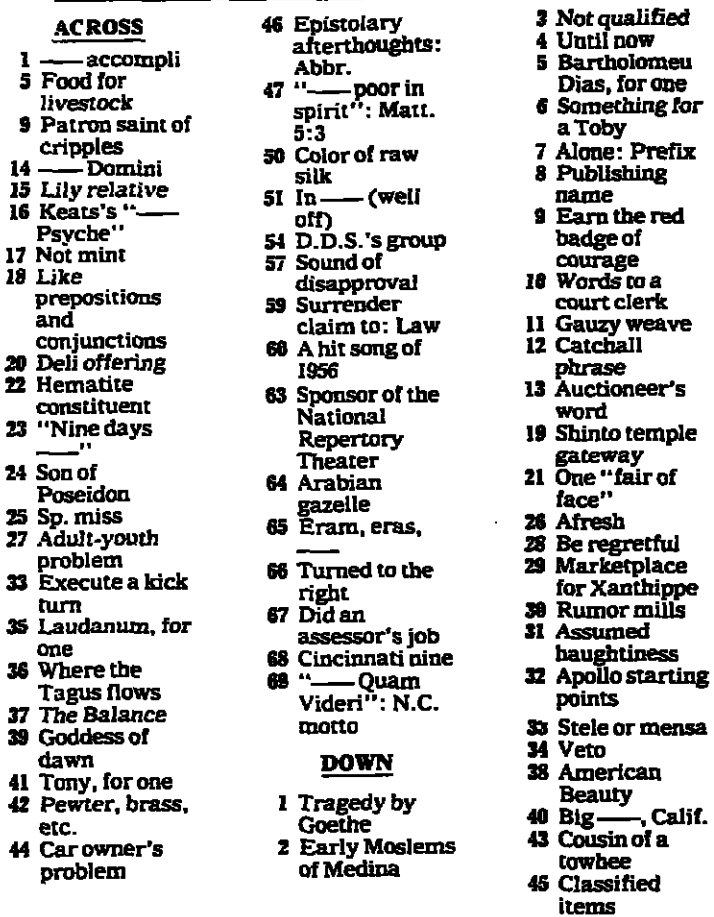
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By Eugene T. Maleska



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ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	22	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Showers	MILAN	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	70	Fair	MIAMI	23	73	Misty
ANTWERP	20	66	Fair	MONTREAL	19	69	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	11	52	Showers
BELGRADE	21	81	Cloudy	MUNICH	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	22	73	Cloudy	NEW YORK	18	64	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	14	44	Rain	NICE	20	68	Rain
SUCARETE	23	75	Fair	OSLO	12	54	Overcast
BUDAPEST	28	82	Fair	PARIS	26	86	Overcast
BUENOS AIRES	23	73	Cloudy	PEKING	20	74	Fair
COPENHAGEN	16	41	Misty	PRAGUE	27	81	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	28	83	Fair	SOFIA	15	55	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	43	Fair	STOCKHOLM	14	49	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	45	Rain	TEHRAN	20	74	Fair
FLORENCE	26	79	Misty	TEL AVIV	26	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	14	43	Rain	TOKYO	24	75	Misty
GENEVA	28	84	Showers	TUNIS	28	82	Overcast
HAIKUI	15	50	Fair	VIENNA	20	73	Fair
HOUSTON	22	74	Fair	WARSAW	25	77	Fair
ISTANBUL	21	70	Fair	WASHINGTON	16	61	Fair
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	21	70	Misty
LISBON	24	74	Cloudy				
LONDON	16	41	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	25	85	Fair				

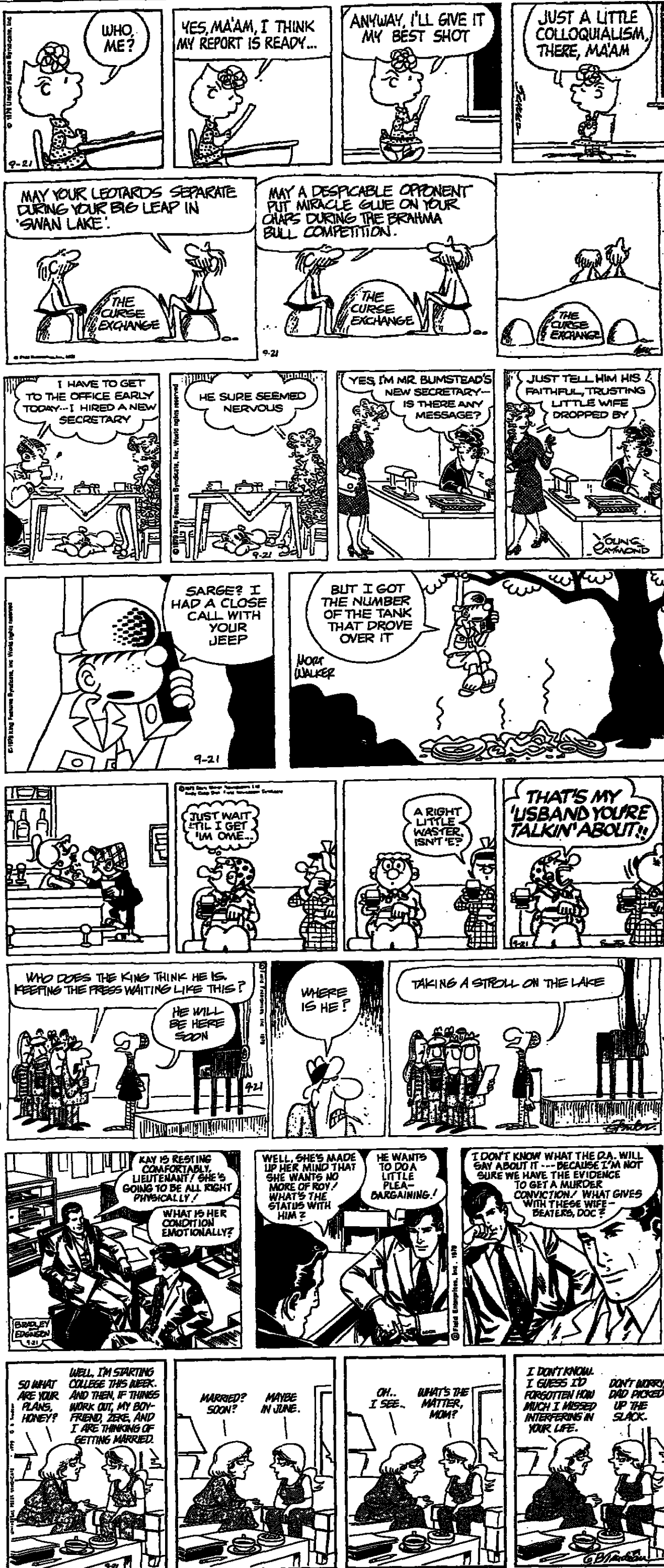
†Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT T/P.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20 (UPI)—A Greek shipping tycoon and an Arab sheikh today held up the auction of a jewel collection belonging to the late Nizam of Hyderabad, by refusing to bid.

The two prospective buyers told auctioneer R.N. Malhotra that it would not be possible for them to bid unless the Indian government made it clear that it would not prevent the export of the jewels.

The sheikh from the United Arab Emirates and Stavros Niarcos were set to compete for the 37-piece jewel collection once they had received assurances from the Indian government. They were the only two persons to submit the \$25.4-million deposit required to join in the bidding.

DONESBURY



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HARNC

RIBBE

INGROI

CUPSAM

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... and another thing ...

HE CALLED HER
"GEMMA," BECAUSE
SHE WAS ALWAYS
DOING THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Keith Temple
© 71
© 1971 Keith Temple Inc.

"HOW 'BOUT TRADIN' THESE FOR SOMETHIN' I CAN TALK TO?"

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SAY this for what Alan Sperstein achieves in his unusual first novel, "*Mom Kills Kids and Self*": He never stoops to the sensationalism of his tabloid title. Now we are already far beyond gore and gossip in the opening paragraph of the book, in which the nameless narrator explains: "When I arrived home from work I found my wife had killed our two sons and taken her own life. The cat was only sleeping." We are sealed inside his state of shock, like the scream that is trapped in his throat. We can see only deranged images — the dead woman's form through the bottom of a bourbon glass, refracted in such a way that she seemed to move "if I tipped it slightly"; this figure of Kokak snuffing the burned chain on the stove. "I've got to tell you something you're not going to like. I don't think your wife did this. I don't think she was murdered and the kids were murdered and the killer made it look like suicide and life that."

It will be over 40 hours, 200 pages, before the scream and we readers are finally released. In the meantime the husband and father of the dead will put himself through mad paces of drinking, golf-club swinging, lawn-mowing, gardening, swimming, and pool-tending. He will even pay a Saturday-afternoon call on his New York City office, where he will set in motion, and at the last minute abort, an attempt to court a woman he barely knows, a Mrs. T., into bed with him.

And all the while he will agonizingly reconstruct the circumstances that must have led his nameless wife to commit her desperate act: Her mother's recent death; his ne-

Sperstein's story. And the quence of doing so was that he did not believe. I did not believe among the first things she would do upon discovering the family would be to get out of clubs and start swinging their ly enough to smash both his and one of his toes. That a contrived to make a symbolic just as so much of what he seems forced to make a point not believe that Mrs. T. would to his office just "because threatens to tell her husband "the abortion, the playboy bed, the margarine in the sex cake." now did I believe that would forgive him so easily at death and rape and incest. Symbolically, Mr. T. might these things on a program of the degradation of % she might do them. But not in

Finally, I even ceased to in the basic premise of "*Mom Kills and Self*." Perhaps this because I was never able to out why the mother did what did. (I understand why she thinks she did it, but she has, away beyond his ideas.) Or it was because, despite the tor's assurance that it is a occurrence for mothers to do their children and themselves couldn't offend really any such person as Alan's as spoiled himself. (On the other, I can remember dozens of "Dad Says Wife, Kids and Self," of which suggests that mothers tend to kill kids and mess — Sperstein's novel may be as esting anatomy of a husband's but it finally has little to say how women suffer.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
the staff of The New York Times

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 20.—In the midst of World War I, Gen. Douglas MacArthur was a 52,600 Packard Clipper for his military duties.

Late this year, the khaki-colored limousine — out of the public eye for more than 30 years — will go to auction, block for bids in the \$150,000 range.

Tom Barrett, a Scottsdale, businessman, puts on what is the world's largest antique and classic car auction each winter. He recently obtained the Packard, kept for years in a barn in the Fort Worth area.

Still in the car when it was found in 1976 by car collectors was a letter from M.M. Gilman, president of Packard, telling Gen. MacArthur that the \$2,600 he paid for the car was being returned.

Gilman said the car was considered "a gift to you from the employees and their families" the Packard Motor Car Company. In the letter, sent to Macapagal in the Philippines on Feb. 25, Gilman apologized that "khaki" had to be substituted for regular finish, adding, "these unfortunate times for all of us."

By Alan True

By Alan Tice

The bridge was bridge and auction and contract were still in the future, only one partnership was permitted to name the trump suit. But if someone doubted, there was no limit to the number of redoubles, introducing a poker element into an otherwise sedate game. That concept was quickly abandoned, and today a redouble contract is very rare indeed in serious play.

very few redoubles are made with any expectation that the bidding will end. If the opponents have made some kind of take-out double the redouble signals strength and the opponents find a better alternative. If the double is for penalties, the redouble is almost always a S.O.S., begging partner to think of some other contract. Even a redouble of a no-trump contract.

is used by many experts nowadays as a specialized rescue maneuver rather than a straightforward attempt to increase the stakes, based on high-card power. Once in a while a slam contract is redoubled because the declaring side is in a position to know that the doubler has made a miscalculation.

However, once in a while there is a mystery redouble which does not fit into the accepted categories. The disclaimer is that the declarer

when the remaining cards were from dummy. East refused to play his spade queen. South was then and refused to cash dummy's trump. I have never now had visions of making the plausible contract but was disappointed to find that West overruled him in hearts. The bid was down one.

It is hard to say what the result would have been if the defense would have better.

...near took a very confusing turn because East-West had a partnership misunderstanding. Adding to the confusion was the fact that bidding screens were in use, so that one player received an accurate explanation while his partner listened to an unintentional

NORTH
♠ 106
♥ J3742
♦ A K J 8
♣ Q 3

WEST
♠ V 10 4 1
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5

EAST
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5

Many players play an immediate cue-bid in the opponent's suit to describe some kind of two-suited hand. Exactly what kind varies with partnership predilection.

When West bid two clubs over one club he explained to North that he had length in spades and one of the red suits. Meanwhile East explained to South, who was on his side of the screen, that the bid showed hearts and another suit.

South therefore tried a bid of two spades, and was firmly dou-

NORTH
 ♠ 10
 ♥ 10 7 4 3
 ♦ A K 5
 ♣ Q 5
 WEST EAST
 ♠ K J 5 4 2 ♠ Q 8
 ♥ 7 ♥ A K Q 10 9 8
 ♦ Q 10 9 8 5 ♦ 10 10 3 2
 ♣ A 6 2 ♣ 4 3
 SOUTH (P)
 ♠ A 1 7 6
 ♥ Q 9 5
 ♦ 0
 ♣ K J 10 7 4 2
 Both sides were vulnerable. In
 ding:
 South West North
 1♠ 1♠ 2♠
 2♠ 2♠ 3♠
 Pass Pass

هكذا من الاول

